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'ARAFAT RECEIVES UN FACTFINDING COMMITTEE 30 MAY

JN301409 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] This afternoon brother leader Abu 'Ammar received the UN factfinding committee, which is investigating the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Palestinian occupied territories, including Jerusalem and its suburbs. Brother Abu 'Ammar explained the Zionist expansionist objective of exterminating the Palestinian people in the occupied lands and in the Arab countries. He pointed out that the so-called peace agreement between As-Sadat and Begin, the letters and the explanatory notes have all ignored the continuing Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and Lebanon.

He called on the committee to base its report on what its members have seen and on the information given by all parties that have met with it.

Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed the hope that the UN Security Council will adopt a clear stand on the continuing Israeli aggression, which is aimed at exterminating the Palestinian people, and on the Zionist leaders' determination to achieve this extermination with their destructive weapons. The continuing Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon has resulted in the displacement of 600,000 Lebanese and Palestinians, which has created a grave social problem.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE MEETS IN AMMAN

JN301416 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Meetings of the permanent representatives of the Arab Economic Unity Council followup committee began in Amman this morning in order to prepare for the forthcoming meetings of the 32d session of the Economic Unity Council.

The council's secretary general, Dr Fakhri Qadduri, opened the meetings with a speech in which he stressed that this session convenes at a time when further efforts are required to develop joint Arab action, particularly following the serious impact of the Egyptian-Zionist treaty. Dr Qadduri added that, despite all difficulties and problems, we were able to transfer the council's head office from Cairo to Amman in implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions. He praised the great support and help given by the Jordanian Government, which contributed greatly to the successful transfer of the council's head office.

Representatives of Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Libya, the YAR, the UAE, Kuwait, Sudan, Somalia, the PDRY, and the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab Economic Unity Council are participating in these meetings.

IRAQI MINISTER OPENS SEMINAR ON 'IMPERIALIST INTERESTS'

JN302052 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 30 May--Revolution Command Council member and Planning Minister 'Adnan Husayn opened a seminar this evening on imperialist interests in the Arab homeland and methods of confronting them. The seminar was organized by the Secretariat General of the Arab People's Conference.

In a speech delivered at the opening session, the Iraqi minister stressed that dealing blows to imperialist interests in the Arab homeland has become one of the legitimate rights of self-defense.

He added: The fierce imperialist onslaught, which was designed to humiliate the Arab nation, has transformed the Arab will into a strike force capable of confronting the enemies.

He added: Our nation is not weak, as the imperialists believe it to be. The Arab nation possesses faith in its capability and the determination to confront and repulse the enemies with many methods and means, particularly in the economic field.

Husayn said: Having carried its mission throughout history, the Arab nation will not relinquish its humane principles, for its struggle against imperialism is a struggle for the sake of humanity, its prosperity and good.

The Iraqi minister added: The setbacks imperialism has suffered in many parts of the world and the nationalization and liquidation of its interests in many developing countries have forced imperialism to resort to other methods and to diversify its weapons. Imperialism is now employing local tools to carry out the tasks it entrusts to them. We find that imperialism has increased its current onslaught against the Arab nation as if it wants to compensate for its setbacks in other parts of the world.

The Iraqi minister added: World imperialism, led by the United States, has exploited the oil crisis--fabricated by the U.S. oil monopolies--to threaten and intimidate the Arab nation with the aim of weakening its will to reject the U.S.-Zionist-as-Sadat conspiracy against our Palestinian and Arab people. Imperialism, however, is very well aware that oil is flammable and that aggression against any Arab country will set fire to all the oil in the area and will burn the aggressors before anyone else.

The 5-day seminar is attended by deans of the colleges of administration and economy in the Riyadh, Damascus, Aleppo, Jordan, Algiers, Oran, Kuwait, and Tunis universities, as well as of the American University in Beirut, Muhammad University in Morocco, Iraqi universities and representatives from economic institutions in 13 Arab countries.

PALESTINIAN MAYORS REJECT PROPOSED AUTONOMY PLAN

ID301207 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 May 79 p 1 LD

['Abd al-Bari 'Atwan report: "ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT polls West Bank and Gaza mayors"]

[Text] London--A wave of anger swept the occupied territories yesterday as an expression of the Arab inhabitants' rejection of the self-rule negotiations that began yesterday between Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

In telephone conversations with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT the West Bank and Gaza mayors unanimously rejected the proposed self-rule plan.

Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa, who has just returned from a tour of the Arab countries that included Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he would be prepared to take part in the negotiations if he were authorized by the PLO to do so on the basis of prior U.S. and Israeli recognition of the PLO and the legitimacy of its representation of the Palestinian people. Ash-Shawwa affirmed that the final decision on the future of the Palestinian people in Gaza and the West Bank as well as abroad is in PLO hands.

Ash-Shawwa said that in the past few months the United States has made several unofficial contacts with him but that he declined to take part in the negotiations and made it a condition that self-rule negotiations should stipulate total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the return of Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem.

He said that the Palestinian people do not reject peace but want a just and lasting peace that achieves their legitimate rights. He affirmed that all the Gaza sector inhabitants share his views and reject the self-rule plan as spelled out in Menahem Begin's recent statements, which provides for Israel's ownership of the land, Jerusalem remaining the united capital of Israel, continuing colonization and keeping the existing settlements.

Rashad ash-Shawwa expressed the hope that President Anwar as-Sadat will adhere to his own concept of self-rule which was spelled out in his recent statements.

As for Karim Khalaf, mayor of Ramallah, who is considered one of the Hardline West Bank leaders, he has described the negotiations as a U.S. imperialist plan aimed at imposing capitulationist solutions on our people. He added: "It would have been honorable if Sinai were returned free with the Egyptian flag flying over it and the honor of the Egyptian soldier genuinely preserved instead of returning it while real Egyptian sovereignty is absent and Egyptian dignity is violated."

Karim Khalaf added: We are certain that the present self-rule negotiations are no more than soap bubbles. Nobody has authorized the United States, or Egypt under As-Sadat's leadership or Israel to discuss the fate of the Palestinian people, because the United States, Egypt and Israel are conspiring against the Palestinian people and against peace. Peace never can and never will be achieved without the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to return to their homeland from which they have been expelled.

Khalaf affirmed that the Palestinian people oppose the Camp David accords and will struggle to thwart the self-rule plan.

Fahd al-Qawasimah, the mayor of Hebron, said that the Camp David accord as a general framework for peace does not achieve any of the Palestinian people's demands. All the agreements and conferences held under the aegis of this framework are rejected by the Palestinian people. There will be no peace without this people's participation through the PLO.

Al-Qawasimah said that the United States, Egypt and Israel must stop trying to find elements representing the Palestinian people to take part in any self-rule negotiations because they will fail. They must go to the PLO because it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Muhammad Milhim, mayor of Halhul, said that as long as the Palestinian people are not taking part in the proposed solutions there will be no solution or peace but only a truce which would soon collapse. This makes it incumbent upon the Palestinian, the Arabs and the world in general to seek an alternative to the present framework. He expressed his belief and the belief of the Palestinian people that the course being followed by the negotiators will not serve Arab peace or world peace.

KUWAIT

UAE OIL MINISTER ARRIVES ON SHORT VISIT

JN271005 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 27 May--UAE Oil Minister Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah arrived in Kuwait at noon today on a short visit as part of a tour of the OPEC member states.

Dr al-'Utaybah is carrying messages from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to leaders of the OPEC member states dealing with coordination of oil policy and prices.

Dr al-'Utaybah left Riyadh earlier today after conveying a message to Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He also met with his Saudi counterpart, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, and discussed various issues related to the oil market and oil policy.

CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD301752 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Under Secretary Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid conferred with Czechoslovakian Deputy Foreign Minister Vejvoda who arrived in Kuwait this morning on a brief visit. Ar-Rashid said after the meeting that he had discussed with Mr Vejvoda the Arab policy on current issues and also the cordial relations between the two countries and means of developing and strengthening these relations in various fields. He added that he had explained to the Czechoslovak deputy minister Kuwait's firm attitude on all these issues, and also Kuwait's commitment to all resolutions of Arab conferences. He also informed him of Kuwait's appreciation of Czechoslovakia's positive attitude on all Arab issues.

Replying to a question about a possible decision by Canada to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem, the foreign under secretary said that such a measure should be confronted by a collective Arab stand and not individually.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON LEBANESE PROBLEM

LD291250 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah has declared that Kuwait is prepared to exert every effort to save Lebanon, since what threatens it threatens all the Arabs.

In an interview published today by the Syrian TISHRIN, he says that the problem of Lebanon has been created by foreign ambitions and that the only beneficiary has been Zionism, which, by means of its plans, has paved the way for its penetration into Palestine and is currently extending its hand to Lebanon.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad talks about the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. He says: The sun will rise over great Egypt. Regarding the Egyptian propaganda campaign, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister announces that Kuwait will never be provoked by the excited outbursts or biased allegations that are beamed every now and then by that propaganda against Kuwait or other Arab countries. He adds that the facts should become clear shortly, that fabrications should come to an end and that only then will truth triumph.

As to the steps the Arab nation will take in the face of the peace agreement, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad says that we are working to double common Arab action and strengthen Arab solidarity, especially in this phase when our nation is facing challenges. He adds: Our Arab countries are passing through a dangerous phase. Continuous action based on solidarity and awareness is incumbent on us; otherwise, ambitions will not be confined to Palestine and Jerusalem, as the fantasies of Zionism go far beyond them.

The paper also publishes an interview with Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, in which he announces that escalation of the conspiracy against Lebanon goes side by side with the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. He adds: The big conspiracy Lebanon is being subjected to is part of the greater conspiracy the Arab homeland is being subjected to.

SAUDI ARABIA

UAE PETROLEUM MINISTER ARRIVES IN RIYADH FROM BAGHDAD

LD301102 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--This morning His Excellency Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, arrived in Riyadh from Baghdad for a short visit to the kingdom. He was received at Riyadh airport by His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, and a number of officials from his ministry.

It is noteworthy that Dr al-'Utaybah, who is chairman of the current OPEC session, is on a gulf tour that started with a visit to the kingdom. In the course of the tour he has visited Kuwait, Qatar, Iran and Iraq within the framework of consultations and coordination among the OPEC states in view of the forthcoming meeting of the organization to discuss oil prices.

Al-'Utaybah Departure

LD301104 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Excellency Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, left for home this afternoon at the end of a short visit to the kingdom. In the course of his visit al-'Utaybah conferred with His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs. Shaykh Yamani and Dr al-'Utaybah reviewed the results of the tour the latter has made to some OPEC states in his capacity as chairman of the organization's current session. The tour was aimed at coordination and preparation for the forthcoming OPEC meetings.

His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani saw Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah off at Riyadh airport.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY FRENCH PAPER

LD282028 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, has stressed that the Jerusalem issue is the crux of the Palestinian problem and that anyone who seeks security and stability for this area and the world must try and solve the Palestinian problem through the Palestinians themselves.

His highness said in a recent interview with the French newspaper, LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE, that the role of the kingdom on this issue has already been defined and explained on every occasion. His highness referred to Saudi-U.S. relations which have been characterized by friendship for well over 50 years and said that these relations are built on mutual respect and joint interests and that they should not have been affected by the kingdom's position, which was dictated by duty and Islamic, Arab and humanitarian considerations.

His highness expressed optimism over the future of relations with France and said he is satisfied with their development in all fields. His royal highness called on the European powers to understand the just Arab position on critical Arab issues.

In response to a question on Yemen, his royal highness said that a citizen in North Yemen is the same as a citizen in South Yemen. The stability of Yemen can be achieved when foreign interference in its affairs ends and when foreign doctrines are kept out of it.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said Saudi-Iranian relations are based on a fraternity which was created by the Islamic faith some 14 centuries ago, and it is a link sacred to our hearts. Our brothers in Iran today are the same brothers of yesterday.

His royal highness said that Islam and Islamic civilization are not in conflict with progress and advancement but actually advocate it and prepare for it. The holy Koran, the basis of Islamic legislation, glorifies the mind, respects the thought and orders man to persevere in this world and examine, ponder, meditate and learn. Islam is the religion of nature, mercy and justice. In Islam there is no oppression of one faction by another and no domination of one individual by another except through the strength of right and justice.

Concerning the energy issue, his highness stressed that the kingdom fully realizes its responsibility regarding the well-being of the international community and that it will insure that oil is not used as an instrument of pressure unless it is forced to resort to it.

AN-NADWAH BLAMES OIL 'MONOPOLIES' FOR STATE OF MARKET

LD301142 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[From the Saudi press review]

[Text] AN-NADWAH calls on the OPEC states to hasten to maintain their rights and oil wealth in the face of the embezzlement on the part of international oil monopolies which are making fantastic profits from the bread and butter of peoples, specially the young and developing peoples, in addition to the peoples of the oil-producing states, by means of controlling prices.

The paper calls on the OPEC states to always be ready, in all conditions, to create a dialog with the big consumer states should those states listen to the voice of truth and justice and express their readiness to really correct their economic situation.

AN-NADWAH describes the international oil market at present. It describes the position of the companies and middlemen as those who control prices and make vast profits. The paper says the situation has reached unreasonable and unacceptable proportions to any fairminded person in the world because of the way oil companies are using the marketing process with a view to destroying international relations, instead of using the oil they are marketing to contribute toward lessening the predicament of poor peoples and bringing about civilized and industrialized progress in the world.

The paper adds: These companies have become a factor in disguising the real picture of the causes of the affliction of the world economy, heaping accusations on the OPEC states as being behind what is happening there--continuous deterioration embodied, in particular, in the increased inflation from which all are suffering. The paper confirms that the OPEC states have nothing to do with such accusations and that the industrial states are the first to know this. They know very well that the reasons for inflation in the big states are domestic ones. AN-NADWAH says: Any increase in oil prices made by OPEC has been nothing but a very humble attempt on the part of the OPEC states to maintain part of the value of their national wealth--which is drying-up--in the face of the inflation prevailing in all industries and affecting the products of the developed industrial states.

UAE

AYATOLLAH KHALKHALI MEETS VICE PRESIDENT

JN271909 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[Text] Dubayy, 27 May--Sadeq Khalkhali, an Iranian religious leader currently here on a visit, has praised relations between the UAE and the Iranian Islamic Republic.

During his meeting with Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum, UAE vice president and prime minister, Khalkhali said he rejects all the pseudonyms colonialism has given to the gulf area. He said: Since the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the gulf has become an Islamic gulf.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, Khalkhali said his visit to the UAE aims at informing the Iranian community residing in the UAE about the Islamic revolution that has erupted against oppression and corruption in Iran. Khalkhali added: The Iranian people will struggle at the side of the Palestinian revolution to restore Jerusalem and Palestine to their rightful owners. He concluded: This is the aspiration of all Iranians, and it will take place after victory over Zionism and imperialism is achieved.

Meets Ras al-Khaimah Ruler

JN301804 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1735 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Ras al-Khaimah, 30 May--Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, Ras al-Khaimah ruler and UAE Supreme Council member, received Ayatollah Khalkhali, the Iranian religious leader and head of the revolution courts in Iran, here this evening. The Iranian leader is paying a visit to the UAE to acquaint the Iranian community in the UAE with the Islamic revolution.

YEMEN--PDY

AL-AHRAM: NEW SOVIET AIRBASE BUILT IN ADEN

NC310753 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 31 May--AL-AHRAM reports today that the United National Front has reported from Aden that the Soviet Union has completed construction of a new airbase in Al-Khurmah in Aden.

The base can accommodate 70 fighter planes of various types.

The base contains warehouses for [spare parts] for tanks, guns and reserve supplies. A sophisticated network of electronic warning systems is attached to the base, including an antiaircraft missile network. The base is guarded by Soviet units.

YEMEN--YAR

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR JORDAN, ARAB TOUR

JN301333 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani left San'a' this morning for the Jordanian capital, Amman, on the first leg of a tour during which he will visit Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Algeria. Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani is accompanied by a high-level delegation.

The prime minister was seen off at San'a' airport by the deputy prime minister, the chief of state, ministers and other senior officials.

The delegation accompanying the prime minister is made up of 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council; Development Minister 'Ali Wasi ath-Thawr; Health Minister Muhammad Ahmad al-Asbahi; Deputy Information Minister Hasan al-Lawzi; deputies of the chief of staff; and the YAR ambassador to Jordan.

Speaking to journalists and representatives of world news agencies at San'a' airport, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani explained that his visit comes within the framework of the YAR's pan-Arab action aimed at developing the YAR's relations with other Arab countries, strengthening Arab cooperation and discussing issues of common interest.

The prime minister stressed that any Arab meeting provides an opportunity for dialog and better understanding and is a chance to strengthen Arab ties. We believe we must work hard to achieve these goals, particularly during this critical phase of our Arab nation's history which is facing fierce challenges and designs, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani said. He added that the Arabs must further consolidate their relations and become aware of hostile movements. He underlined the need to protect Arab solidarity and unity.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL ADDRESSES ELECTORAL RALLY

NC302127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 May--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has described as false and misleading the allegations of the Baghdad conference member states that the conference's resolutions were not aimed at harming the Egyptian people but the rulers of Egypt.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that those seeking to destroy the Egyptian economy and isolate Egypt from international conferences and lobbies are not touching the rulers but the Egyptian people in the first place, and that those seeking to prevent Egypt from performing its Arab role are not fighting the Egyptian regime but the Arabism of Egypt in its core.

Addressing a National Democratic Party electoral rally in Az-Zamalik in Cairo today, the prime minister outlined that there are no rulers in Egypt separated from the people and said: We are engaged in a truly challenging battle; namely, that of peace. When President Anwar as-Sadat says that the battle of peace is more difficult than that of war he means that in war the battle is led by a regular army for a specific period, but in peace the battle is led by the whole people behind their trusted leadership.

On Egypt's foreign policy, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the 15 May revolution follows the same program as the 23 July revolution as far as foreign policy is concerned. We believe that we belong to the nonaligned movement and to the Arab world. We believe in Arab solidarity and we help all the liberation movements in the developing countries which are struggling to liberate themselves.

He pointed out that the only difference between the 15 May and the 23 July revolutions is that Egypt no longer interferes in the policy of any foreign state. He said that Egypt is fully prepared to contribute toward promoting the liberation movement in any country without interfering in its domestic affairs.

He added that important changes have taken place in our relations with the other Arab states. We have never sought to interfere in their domestic affairs and we have declared that each state and each people has the right to choose its own government.

He reaffirmed that the 15 May revolution just as the great October crossing of the canal was a rectification of the defeat the country suffered on 5 June.

On President Anwar as-Sadat's decision dissolving the People's Assembly, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that following the referendum on the peace treaty it was necessary to begin a new phase--that of peace. In consolidation of democracy, President as-Sadat and the national party abolished the stipulation that 20 members of the assembly should sponsor the formation of a new party in order to give an opportunity to everyone interested in forming a party and exercising democracy. Hence came the dissolution of the People's Assembly and the new elections, which will constitute the greatest referendum on the peace treaty and the coming phase.

On the national party's manifesto, he said that the party sets a balance between the individual and the society and that it does not advocate state control over all systems, whether social, economic or political.

He said that the party believes in safeguarding private capital, not in confiscating or imposing it under custodianship. This is why we open wide the door for Arab, Egyptian and foreign private capital.

MINISTER OF STATE ON SELF-RULE, ARAB SOLIDARITY

LD310741 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 May 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Interview granted by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to Sana' as-Sa'id in Cairo--date not given]

[Text] Recently there was much controversy over Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali's statements regarding the self-rule plan in the West Bank and Gaza and the differences between the Egyptian and Israeli concepts of this plan, negotiations on which have been postponed until 10 June. On this and other controversial issues the following interview was conducted with the Egyptian minister:

[Question] What are the differences in the self-rule concept between Egypt and Israel?

[Answer] The Egyptian concept of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza proceeds from the comprehensive framework for a settlement in the Middle East already agreed upon at Camp David and also from the supplementary agreement signed simultaneously with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Therefore, Egypt believes in the following regarding the principles that must be agreed upon during the coming negotiations with Israel:

1. Self-rule applies to all the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967. There are the Gaza sector and the West Bank, including Arab eastern Jerusalem.
2. The definition of self-rule is the establishment of a Palestinian Arab authority freely and directly elected by the inhabitants of Gaza, the West Bank and eastern Jerusalem. It also means that this government--according to what has been agreed upon in the Camp David documents--should replace the Israeli military government and its civilian administration, and that the Palestinian people, though this government, should establish their political, administrative, judicial, security, economic, cultural and social institutions preparatory to defining the final status of the Palestinian territories.
3. The maximum 5-year transitional period agreed upon aims at peacefully transferring authority to the Palestinian people and its elected representatives and giving the Palestinian people the opportunity to rule themselves preparatory to determining their future.

4. During the transitional period the Palestinian authority must enjoy all rights relating to legislation, drawing up regulations and levying dues and taxes and all similar powers. It must also have full administrative rights in the region and have full control over state and miri [land cultivated by farmers and registered for land tax purposes] lands, water resources, electricity supply services and other such services.

The Palestinian authority must also have the right to endorse any Israeli military movements--by the forces that will temporarily remain in the West Bank--to and from military camps.

Finally the Palestinian authority must also have all the powers to establish courts and execute judicial matters in the region. It will have under its control a powerful Palestinian police force.

As for the Israeli concept of self-rule, Egypt has clearly and categorically rejected all the concepts that have been defined by Israeli officials currently reported by news agencies. The Egyptian stand in this regard has been clear since the Ismailia meeting on 25 December 1977, when Egypt rejected the plan for Palestinian administrative self-rule which Mr Begin submitted, a plan which is considered to be superceded by what was agreed upon at Camp David in accordance with what I have already explained.

My comment on this is that the experience of negotiations with Israel has shown that the Israeli negotiator never tires of going back from time to time to resubmitting views that have already been rejected by Egypt. But experience has also shown that Egypt, with its determined stand, always succeeds in achieving its legitimate objectives.

[Question] What is Egypt's attitude toward Arab solidarity and reuniting the Arab ranks?

[Answer] Egypt was not the one that initiated the attack on the Arab countries that took part in the Baghdad conferences, nor was it Egypt that broke diplomatic relations and tore Arab solidarity apart.

For its part, Egypt has always tried to put the Arab brothers fully in the picture regarding its efforts for the sake of the higher Arab interests and objectives.

President as-Sadat has sent many messages to Arab kings and presidents. His messages have affirmed Egypt's adherence to the Arab stand that was agreed upon at the Rabat and Algiers conferences and its endeavor to achieve a comprehensive settlement and reaching a just solution to the Palestinian problem. Nevertheless, we have been faced with an Arab stand that is often characterized by rash judgements, emotionalism and accusations against Egypt, as if it and not Israel were the enemy and the adversary. This is despite the fact that Egypt is now trying to reduce Israel's hold on the Palestinian territories so as to give the Palestinian people the opportunity to rule themselves as a first step toward achieving their right to self-determination.

Egypt is always ready to unify the Arab ranks and to preserve the solidarity of the Arab nation provided there is good will. The Arab parties must also agree on the strategic framework of Arab solidarity so that matters will not remain as they have been in the past. We have seen how certain Arab parties have been trying to achieve selfish interests and suspect objectives behind the slogan of Arab solidarity.

[Question] What is your opinion on the efforts to take the whole problem to the United Nations and Geneva?

[Answer] Since the initiative Egypt has sought to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting solution for the Middle East conflict.

At Camp David it reached specific agreements on the basis of which a peace treaty was signed between Egypt and Israel. This treaty enables Egypt to restore its sovereignty in full over Sinai and provides for the withdrawal of Israeli Armed Forces from Sinai. There is no doubt that these agreements include the clear implementation of 1967 Security Council Resolution 242. Egypt will also negotiate Palestinian self-rule preparatory to the Palestinian people enjoying the right to self-determination, which is the same objective that the UN resolutions have long been urging.

Therefore, we in Egypt believe that we are pursuing the right path to a settlement of the conflict, in both its Palestinian-Israeli aspect and the Arab-Israeli aspect. We will continue our endeavors on this path.

On the other hand, we do not object to the right of any of the other parties to pursue any method they deem fit in order to implement the provisions of Resolutions 242 and 338. If some of them wish to go to Geneva, it is their right. But our experience has shown that everybody is maneuvering over the matter and none of them really wants to go to Geneva or elsewhere. The experience of past years is the best evidence of this. As for the question of submitting the case to the United Nations, we also have no objection to any measures in this respect as long as it is a sincere endeavor aimed at reaching a quick, just and comprehensive settlement to the problem.

Egypt has said more than once that if the Arab brothers have a more positive method of dealing with the problem let them submit it and we will consider it.

[Question] What are the arrangements for total Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the means to insure that no misunderstanding will occur?

[Answer] The Israeli withdrawal from Sinai will be carried out in two stages: the first within 9 months of the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty, during which Israel will withdraw from two-thirds of Sinai to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, as a result of which Al-'Arish and the oilfields area in southern Sinai will return to Egypt. Thereafter Israel will withdraw from the rest of Sinai within 2 years, maybe less. UN forces will be stationed on the borders between the two countries.

As for the means to insure that there will be no misunderstanding, there is a joint military committee between the two countries that will discuss all related matters. Also the peace treaty includes a special provision for dealing with disputes between the two parties in interpreting the treaty.

[Question] The question of Jerusalem is still a highly sensitive matter for the Arabs particularly in view of Menahem Begin's incessant statements that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and will never be divided. What is your answer to this?

[Answer] Egypt's stand in this respect is quite clear. Briefly put, it is as follows:

1. Egypt affirms the need to restore full Arab sovereignty over eastern Jerusalem.
2. Eastern Jerusalem and its inhabitants are an integral part of the West Bank and must enjoy all the rights that will be enjoyed by the rest of the Palestinian territories and their inhabitants in the West Bank and Gaza within the framework of self-rule.
3. Egypt is not demanding the repartitioning of Jerusalem. But, on the other hand, it totally rejects the Israeli concept of a unified Jerusalem. In this regard I would like to underline the following.

The fact of the matter is that when Egypt also calls for Jerusalem to be unified it does so in accordance with the Egyptian concept, which is quite different from the Israeli concept. The practical idea advanced by Egypt is that a joint Palestinian-Israeli council be set up to administer the city and coordinate the principal services, with the Arab community and the Israeli community, each having the right to set up its own council in the eastern and western parts of the city to administer the affairs of each community, in which case there would be no need to erect barriers, divide the streets and build barricades as in the past.

[Question] Arab sources are reiterating that Egypt has become involved in a tripartite alliance with the United States and Israel. How true is this?

[Answer] This is a totally false allegation. The first to know this are those who make such allegations. In its moves to achieve a comprehensive peace and restore Arab and Palestinian rights, Egypt has at all times affirmed its adherence to the policy of non-alignment, noninterference in internal affairs and maintaining good relations with all the countries.

Egypt has rejected--as was affirmed in the Egyptian prime minister's statement to the People's Assembly--an American proposal to conclude an agreement of understanding between Egypt and the United States on how to guarantee the implementation of the peace treaty. In fact, Egypt strongly protested and rejected the U.S.-Israel agreement of understanding and affirmed that it is not bound to any of the results consequent upon the agreement toward it.

Egypt adheres only to the Arab collective security treaty and the UN Charter on the right of legitimate individual and collective defense. Apart from this, there is no other Egyptian commitment in this regard toward Israel or toward any other party.

GHALI RECEIVES BRITISH AMBASSADOR WEIR

NC301735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received the British ambassador in Cairo, Michael Weir. During the meeting, the minister of state for foreign affairs presented to the British ambassador a detailed explanation of Egypt's stand regarding the negotiations on full Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The British ambassador in Cairo affirmed his country's appreciation for Egypt's efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement, of which the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty constitutes a cornerstone.

Michael Weir handed Dr Butrus Ghali the text of the speech British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington delivered in the House of Lords on 22 May, in which he stressed the above idea and the need to stop the establishment of settlements in the occupied territory.

They also reviewed at the meeting the British Government's stand on the Zimbabwe problem. The ambassador said that it has been decided to send a British factfinding mission there.

Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt has no objection to the so-called internal settlement and stressed the need for measures to be adopted for the majority assuming power in Zimbabwe.

Further on Meeting

NC301945 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] During his meeting with the British ambassador in Cairo today, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed that Egypt does not recognize the elections that took place in Rhodesia recently nor the sham government there. He said that Egypt supports and backs the African nationalist leader, Joshua Nkomo.

During the meeting, the British ambassador said that his government has decided to send an envoy to Rhodesia on a factfinding mission there.

POLITICAL PARTIES LAW AMENDED BY DECREE

NC301259 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a presidential decree promulgating law No 36 for the year 1979, amending some provisions of the political parties law.

Acting Secretary General of the Central Committee Sayyid Zaki announced this today. He explained that one of the amendments provides for the reformation of the political parties committee on the basis of a decision by the president to add certain objective conditions regarding the establishment of the parties. These conditions include that the parties must abide by the principles and provisions of the plebiscite; and a period of 2 months is to be fixed for approving or rejecting an application for the formation of a party. Therefore, it has been decided to hold any activity of the political parties committee in abeyance until after the issuance of the president's decision reforming the committee.

NUMAYRI, AS-SADAT EXCHANGE CABLES ON RETURN OF AL-'ARISH

NC301905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text of cables exchanged between Presidents Numayri and As-Sadat on return of Al-'Arish to Egyptian sovereignty--date not given]

[Text] His Excellency President Anwar as-Sadat: Your brothers throughout Sudan are sincerely watching your firm steps on the road to peace, which began strongly and firmly on the land of brave Al-'Arish which has returned to full Egyptian sovereignty.

While taking this happy occasion, which history will not disregard, I convey to your excellency and to our brothers in Egypt warmest congratulations on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and on my own behalf. It pleases me to repeat my heartfelt sincerest congratulations. I ask God to grant us success so that we may soon see, God willing, the return of the occupied Arab territory to its owners, the restoration of Jerusalem to the Arabs and the people of Palestine enjoying complete sovereignty on their land.

While we fully realize the great historic responsibility and the obstacles surrounding the peace efforts, we realize at the same time that Egypt, through its history and sacrifices in the Arab struggle, is capable of achieving the aspirations of the Arab nation.

May God grant you success and guide your steps along the right course. My God grant you His support.

President as-Sadat sent the following cable to President Numayri:

I have received with gratitude your kind congratulations on the return of Al-'Arish to the motherland after long dark nights, broken only by the victory of glorious Ramadan, in which the blood of the sons of the Nile in Sudan and Egypt mingled on the sacred land of Sinai. This victory has restored the dignity and determination of the Arab nation and was a new staging point for our people, who assumed the historic responsibility in order to achieve all the national and pan-Arab aspirations.

Your Arab people in Egypt, who sacrificed thousands of martyrs and who suffered a great deal in defending the Arab rights, will continue on their course with God's help and success to restore the usurped land so that the Palestinian people can exercise self-determination freely in accordance with their aspirations. We fully realize that the road to peace is hard and long, but we are determined to continue the march, regardless of the obstacles, in order to safeguard the aspirations of our Arab nation.

It pleases me to convey to your excellency and to the people and government of our partner the Democratic Republic of Sudan our profound thanks for your cable and noble feelings toward me and toward your brothers in the Arab Republic of Egypt, who reciprocate the deepest feelings of amity and love. They appreciate and are proud of your courageous stand and of your and the Sudanese people's support for their march to bring about a new dawn of right, justice and peace for mankind. With my sincerest regards, I wish you good health and happiness and further progress and achievement for your free fraternal people.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS

NC301951 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 May--The committee on Egyptian-Israeli relations met tonight at the Foreign Ministry.

MENA has learned that the committee met under the chairmanship of Ambassador Taha al-Majduf to draw up a working paper for the discussions to be held on 4 June between Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who will visit Egypt for 2 days beginning 4 June.

MENA has learned that the working paper includes regulations for implementing the principle of open borders pending the normalization of relations after the first phase of withdrawal from Sinai.

MENA has learned that the opening of the border between Egypt and Israel now does not mean normalization of relations in accordance with the provisions of the peace agreement. It is rather a means to cope with circumstances related to persons or operations necessary for the public interest or the movement of official personages between the two countries within the framework of the talks of official missions concerning the two countries.

It is known that Moshe Dayan's talks with Dr Ghali will be confined to how to apply the principle of opening the border between Egypt and Israel and will have no connection with the normalization of relations as provided for in the peace agreement, which would take place in January; that is, 9 months after exchanging the instruments of ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The committee included tonight a number of section heads from the foreign and other ministries and authorities connected with the question of normalization of the Egyptian-Israeli relations.

BORDERS OPENED WITH ISRAEL, NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS

NC301145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 May--A responsible source has explained that opening the Egyptian-Israeli borders did not mean normalization of relations as stipulated in the peace treaty, and that the opening of borders was for the purpose of dealing with actual conditions resulting from the daily practices during the period preceding the normalization of relations.

In a statement published by AL-AHRAM today, the source emphasized that the normalization of relations would take place in January 1980 and that it would take 6 months to ratify legislation and the laws necessary for the conclusion of cultural, commercial and aviation agreements. He said: Negotiations for concluding these agreements will begin on 25 July 1980.

Accordingly, the talks on the reopening of the borders require that the following points be made:

1. Specification of the observation points where entry will be allowed, and definition of the basis, regulations, and circumstances governing the movement of individuals.

2. Definition of the official duties by the two states and people who will carry out such duties, as well as the places where they can get the necessary visas.

3. No trade or other exchanges before the boycott regulations have been terminated.

Al-Ahram says that the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel basically would be linked to steps Israel took in the West Bank and Gaza to promote confidence, especially the release of prisoners, the abolition of extraordinary measures, and travel and free movement for the Palestinians.

The paper adds that the establishment of relations between Egypt and Israel would require the abolition of present laws and the promulgation of new laws and legislation, and that the People's Assembly must approve the abrogation of the old laws and approve the laws related to the implementation of the peace treaty.

AL-AHRAM also says that Egypt would ask Israel to implement the Israeli Supreme Court's ruling that the Coptic Church be allowed to exercise its rights and ownership of the As-Sultan convent in Arab Jerusalem. The Israeli authorities had allowed the convent to be handed over to, and used by, the Ethiopians. Egypt then got a ruling from the Israeli Supreme Court that this measure was illegal, but the Israeli authorities have so far not implemented the Supreme Court's decision.

MILITARY COMMITTEE TO MEET IN AL-'ARISH 11 JUNE

NC310941 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 31 May--The joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee will hold a meeting in the city of Al-'Arish on 11 June to discuss the arrangements for the second phase of Israeli withdrawal from southern Sinai--the mining areas of Abu Rudays and Abu Zanimah, the southern plain and a large part of the coast on the Red Sea beyond the Gulf of Suez.

Egyptian military committee chairman, Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf, said this in a statement to AL-AKHBAR published in today's edition. He said that the meeting was scheduled to be held in the city of Beersheba; however, the Egyptian side had asked that the first session be held at the committee headquarters in Al-'Arish.

The Egyptian military committee has approved a request by the Israeli side to use the Al-'Arish-(Bir Lahfan) road for 2 hours on 4 nights a week to speed up the transportation of heavy equipment from the areas within the line of the first phase of withdrawal--the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line. The reason for this is that part of the Israeli armored and air defense forces had been stationed near the passes and most Israeli camps were situated in the western and southern sectors of Sinai.

AL-AKHBAR says that the Israeli forces began pulling out their heavy equipment yesterday morning. A large number of Israeli track-vehicles and armored cars were seen moving along the road to their new locations in the Negev Desert.

REFUSAL OF ISRAELI REQUEST FOR OIL PROSPECTING IN SINAI

NC310848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 31 May--Egypt has turned down an application by Israel asking for permission to prospect for petroleum in Sinai. Egypt has also turned down another application for a form of Israeli participation or sharing in the exploitation of the petroleum fields.

AL-AKHBAR reports today that preparations are underway to start the negotiations for the take-over of the Egyptian petroleum fields and all areas in Sinai in which they are located, and their return to Egyptian sovereignty.

According to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Egypt is scheduled to take over this area within 7 months of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty. Already over 1 month has elapsed since the instruments were exchanged.

AL-AHRAM ON SIGNIFICANCE OF SELF-RULE NEGOTIATIONS

LD300917 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 25 May 79 pp 1,3 LD

[Chief editor 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal article: "Testing Goodwill"]

[Excerpts] Today the autonomy negotiations begin or, more precisely, today we move toward the hardest and the most difficult stage of achieving a comprehensive solution to the Arab problem. Despite the fact that the stages that we have been through have been neither easy nor smooth, the next stage is the crux in the achievement of a comprehensive and just peace.

The difficulty in the coming stage lies in the radical differences between Egypt's and Israel's concept of autonomy.

Egypt insists without hesitation that autonomy is a stage leading to political independence for the Palestinian people; that is a transitory stage for this people to determine their future.

Egypt does not differentiate between the Palestinian people obtaining self-rule and their right to sovereignty over their land.

These are the two basic principles on which the Egyptian delegation to the self-rule negotiations will act.

As for Israel, it looks upon self-rule as a procedural matter, under which it will give some powers to the Palestinian national council, while the Israeli authorities hold the overall powers. It also views self-rule as applying only to the peoples and not to the land and its water resources.

A simple glance at these two concepts shows us the wide gap that separates them. We can also see the extent of the effort that Egypt and its negotiating delegation need to exert in order to erase from Israel's thoughts the idea of expansion and controlling the occupied Arab territories.

The important question that comes to the fore here is: Can we hope, despite the deep differences between the two views, to reach an agreement that would achieve Egypt's concept of self-rule?

In answer to this question I would say that the possibilities of reaching agreement do exist for more than one reason. The most important reasons, in my opinion, are:

First, the Israeli delegation to the negotiations which Begin has formed consists of the leading hawks in the Israeli Cabinet. This choice gives an indication of Israel's intentions toward these negotiations. But in the meantime Begin insists that the delegation should also include Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman, despite the fact that the two have rejected Begin's self-rule plan. Dayan has previously stated that neither Egypt nor the United States nor the world can understand Israel's concept of self-rule announced by Begin. Weizman also objected to the Israeli plan and declared his withdrawal from the negotiating delegation.

Begin's insistence on including the foreign minister and the defense minister in the delegation, despite their opposition to the plan, is an indication of his desire to strike a balance within the delegation and not to leave it under the domination of the extremist elements.

Second, a few weeks ago I met with a foreign political personality who played an important part in the Arab-Israeli conflict and who, during our discussion of the self-rule negotiations, told me that, as a result of the expected basic differences between As-Sadat's and Begin's concept of self-rule, the two negotiating delegations will be deadlocked within a few months.

This personality added: At this point Begin will have to choose one of two things: Either he will accept President as-Sadat's concept of self-rule or resign office, leave the political arena, live in the splendor of the thought that he has achieved peace for Israel and occasionally throw a glance at his Nobel Prize. This will be the end of his political life.

Third, the presence of the United States as a party makes it incumbent upon it to give its views on what is being offered at the negotiating table. The United States has officially and frequently declared through its officials, beginning with President Jimmy Carter and ending with the top echelons of those involved or interested in these negotiations, that it supports and even demands the establishment of a Palestinian state and that there will be no peace and no solution without attaining this goal.

The U.S. attitude toward these negotiations is different from its previous attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict in that the U.S. Government today enjoys congressional support for its policy on the negotiations that are opening today. It also enjoys the support of public opinion anxious for peace. This is a fact refuting all the claims of the philosophers, who say that the United States will be unable to do anything in an election year. In addition to being a matter of morality it is also a question of political commitment, which will be a real test before all the world of the ability of the United States as a superpower to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Fourth, despite all the nonsensical things in which the rejectionists are indulging and all the measures they are adopting against Egypt, they are unable to propose an alternative. They are once again talking about the Geneva Conference, which they have already rejected and boycotted. Nevertheless, Egypt being confident of itself and of what it is doing, has no objection to going to Geneva as a means of testing their abilities and seeing what they can achieve there.

I am certain that the Palestinian people are praying to God that Egypt will succeed in the self-rule negotiations, because they fully realize that Egypt is the real power that is capable of achieving their aspirations.

To sum up, the self-rule negotiations will determine attitudes and expose the actual roles that the rancorous ones are playing.

Fifth, Egypt is entering the self-rule negotiations while enjoying worldwide support that lends strength to the Egyptian negotiators and backs them in their endeavor to achieve the Egyptian concept of the steps leading to the establishment of a Palestinian state. The time when Israel was able to influence public opinion and win its sympathy and support has gone. One of the most important achievements of President as-Sadat's initiative is that he has pulled the ground from under Israel and has shown to the whole world who does and who does not want peace.

It remains to be said that as the self-rule negotiations begin today Israel is called upon to show good will to reach a comprehensive peace. The principal and fundamental step that, in my opinion, Israel should take in order to show such good will is to stop building settlements. By taking such a step Israel will prove to the whole world that it wants to live in peace and to let others live in peace as well.

Good will cannot be expressed only in words, but rather needs steps leading to measures that will confirm and deepen such good will.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND COLOMBO NONALINED MEETING

LD251025 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 23 May 79 p 1 LD

[Text] An official Foreign Ministry source has announced that Egypt will attend the non-aligned Coordination Bureau meetings in Colombo 5 June, despite the fact that it is not a member of the bureau, in order to confront the current attempts to take the Arab disputes into the nonaligned field.

The source said: We expect the pioneer nonaligned states to stand against such attempts to divide the nonaligned movement, and especially that a large number of the nonaligned countries would not welcome diverting the movement's attention to issues that serve the aims of a handful of its member states. Such displeasure was evident in the attitude of India, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka.

An Egyptian delegation will leave Cairo for Colombo at the end of May to attend the bureau meeting as an observer.

The delegation consists of Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, head of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry, and counselor 'Umar Musa, director of the Department of International Conferences and Organizations. They will be joined by 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, head of the Egyptian UN delegation, and Mustafa Ratib, the Egyptian ambassador in Colombo.

OIL MINISTER COMMENTS ON OIL ISSUES, OPEC POLICIES

JN281811 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 28 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 May--Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim has stated that any attempt to transfer the issues of oil prices and supplies from OPEC to any old or new international organization would be a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the OPEC states and an encroachment on their oil wealth. In a statement to INA, the minister said that no OPEC states should take part in this encroachment.

The Iraqi minister rejected allegations that there is a need for a dialog between the consumer industrial states and the oil-exporting states to discuss the so-called energy problem. The problem, he said, lies with the entire system of international dealings from the political, economic and commercial viewpoints. Unless the existing international economic order is replaced with a more equitable order, talk about amending one side of it will not be objective or realistic, the minister added. He described calls coming since 1973 from industrial states, headed by the United States, demanding a dialog between these states and the oil-exporting countries to discuss what they call the energy problem as "hysterical reaction revealing the complex of hegemony and control and the old imperialist outlook." The imperialist states, he said, are looking for a way to outflank OPEC decisions through efforts to internationalize the so-called problem.

The minister said that Iraq opposes imperialist calls for the internationalization of oil and energy issues. Iraq played a prominent role in formulating the OPEC stand against discussing the oil issue separately and isolating it from the overall problems faced by the developing countries as a result of the existing international economic order imposed upon them. The minister further said that the North-South dialog conference of 1976 revealed that the industrial states were not prepared to offer a minimal concession in order to establish a new and more equitable economic order. These states exploited the conference to gain time at the expense of the oil-exporting countries, which agreed at the time to freeze their oil prices during the conference's deliberations as a gesture of good intentions. The minister added that the Paris conference and the negotiations which were held within the framework of the fourth and fifth meetings of the UNCTAD conference left no doubt that any correction of the system of international relations in the interest of the developing countries will be met with stout rejection by the industrial states.

The minister warned that the industrial countries have started following a new method to split the unity of the developing countries and OPEC through contacting certain developing and oil-exporting countries under the pretext of discussing issues relating to energy. The minister expressed regret that these countries have been deluded by these methods. This delusion was clear from the recent calls for reactivation of the dialog to discuss the issues of energy, prices, insuring oil supplies and establishing new international organizations within the United Nations which would specialize in these issues. The minister reiterated that the problem does not lie in the energy supplies and the materials which are important to the international community such as iron, copper, wheat and industrial and technological products, but in the economic system which has been imposed on the developing countries as a result of backwardness and tutelage. One cannot conceive of a solution to one side of this economic order in isolation from the entire order.

The oil minister expressed hope that the new attempts by the industrial states will not succeed in the aim of splitting OPEC and breaking the solidarity of Third World countries. The OPEC members are fully aware of this plot and of the repercussions that might lead to the destruction of OPEC. The minister said that OPEC has become a model for developing countries that export raw materials. The success of OPEC in assuming national control over the oil wealth of its states and the correction of oil prices has been the beginning of a basic change in international economic relations.

On Cooperation With Syria

JN281151 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0948 GMT 28 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 28 May--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and minister of oil, has declared that comprehensive technical and economic studies are currently being made on the resumption of pumping Iraqi oil to Lebanon.

In an exclusive interview with the magazine AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI published today, 'Abd al-Karim says that Iraq will spare no efforts to support all the fraternal countries, especially Lebanon, which has been bleeding for several years as a result of imperialist and Zionist plots. He added: We are studying every possible way to assist that country,

In answer to a question, 'Abd al-Karim stressed that Iraq places its oil and all of its material and human resources and capabilities at the disposal of the Arab nation and its causes of destiny.

He said that Iraq, which has already used the oil weapon in the Arab battle, continues to stress the need and vital importance of using this weapon. He added: We will use all weapons against the countries which support As-Sadat's treasonous treaty, just as we have done in boycotting the As-Sadat regime.

Referring to the unionist integration between Syria and Iraq, the oil minister said that work is underway to achieve the integration and union of the two countries' oil sector according to plan and proceeding from the principles and spirit of the Charter for Joint National Action. He said that the technical committees have taken many tangible steps in this respect, and the pumping of oil through Iraqi-Syrian pipelines was resumed after an interruption of several years.

Minister 'Abd al-Karim said: We are now meeting Syria's needs for Iraqi oil. A study has been completed on the steps needed in the future to unify work in the field of exploration, production, development and training.

'Abd al-Karim said that Syria and Iraq have agreed that Syria will be supplied with oil products, and that the bases for cooperation and coordination among firms distributing oil products in the two countries have been laid down.

The oil minister said that intensive studies are being made to build a new refinery in southern Iraq devoted to exporting. He declared: We plan to refine at least 30 percent of our oil products during the current 5-year plan. This is in accordance with the basic principles of the 17 July Revolution, which call for reducing the dependence of the oil production industry and for creating a solid and integrated structure for our oil industry.

ATH-THAWRAH CALLS FOR STRIKING AT U.S. INTERESTS IN AREA

JN300955 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH today calls for striking at U.S. interests in the Arab region and liquidating them "as an act of self-defense against aggression."

The paper says that U.S. imperialist interests in the Arab homeland are the axis around which all aggressive U.S. policies in the area revolve. To strike at and liquidate these interests is part of the national battle against the Zionist enemy and the new U.S.-As-Sadat-Zionist alliance, the paper says.

ATH-THAWRAH stresses that the confrontation of the traitorous capitulatory plot calls for the use of all weapons available to the Arab nation to achieve victory. The paper says that to strike at and liquidate these interests lies at the very heart of self-defense against aggression. It is also a basic step toward economic and political independence and the beginning of the road toward progress and development.

ATH-THAWRAH refers to the importance of the seminar on "imperialist interests in the Arab homeland and ways to confront them," which begins in Baghdad today. The seminar is being held by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab people's conference, the union of Arab economists and the society of Iraqi economists. ATH-THAWRAH says that the seminar will lay down the bases for confronting imperialist and Zionist interests in the Arab homeland.

KUWAITI PAPER: IRAQ PROPOSES JOINT ARAB MILITARY FORCE

LD271300 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 27 May--Iraq has proposed setting up a joint Arab military force and holding a new Arab summit conference as part of an overall plan to deal with the Middle East question following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

In an unattributed report, Kuwait's AL-QABAS adds that the Iraqi plan consists of six points, which also include boycotting the Egyptian regime and exerting pressure to secure Egypt's expulsion from international organizations and submission of the question of Palestine and Jerusalem to the United Nations.

The plan, the paper says, was contained in a message King Hassan II of Morocco received from Iraqi President Hasan al-Bakr. The message was carried by a special Iraqi envoy who visited the North African countries earlier this month. Another Iraqi envoy paid a similar visit to Arab Gulf countries.

According to AL-QABAS, the Iraqi plan provides for the setting up of a joint force from the various Arab armies to counter any likely Israeli aggression against any Arab state. It also provides for all forms of support, including military, to the PLO to escalate its activities in the occupied Arab territories and enable it to help in any war waged by the Arab states for liberation of the occupied territories.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES TWO U.S. SENATORS

JN302022 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at Al-Hashimiyah this evening members of the U.S. Senate Lawton Chiles and Sam Nunn. During the meeting his majesty explained Jordan's stand and the Arab point of view in respect to the latest developments in the Middle East. The meeting was attended by the American ambassador to Jordan.

THREE-MAN TEAM FORMED TO TOUR NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

JN301429 Doha QNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 30 May--The Jordanian Government has formed a three-member ministerial team that will participate with an Arab committee comprising representatives of Syria, Iraq and the PLO on a tour of nonaligned Asian and African countries, in order to explain developments in the current Arab situation in the wake of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The Jordanian group consists of Education Minister Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali, Communications Minister Sa'id at-Tall, and Culture and Youth Minister Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf.

PAPER COMMENTS ON INCREASED EMIGRATION OF SOVIET JEWS

JN271040 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AD-DUSTUR comments on reports about increased Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. Under the headline "A Question to the Soviet Union," the paper says: Soviet dissidents have reported that the Soviet authorities have lifted restrictions on the emigration of Jews. Despite the fact that this has not been confirmed, it is certain that the number of Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union during the past few months has increased. A total of 5,000 Jews emigrated in March.

If we add the fact that those who direct the Jewish lobbies in the United States have recently expressed their satisfaction with the Soviet stand toward human rights--which to them means increasing emigration for Soviet Jews--to what we have already mentioned, certain signs emerge which suggest that there is a gradual change in Soviet policy regarding the problem of Jewish emigration. These signs prompt us to ask about the extent of the Soviet commitment to its stand toward the Arab question. The Arabs are highly appreciative of the Soviet stand which was and still is the essential factor on which Soviet-Arab friendship is based.

Needless to say, the reason for asking this question is due to the fact that a change in the Soviet policy toward Jewish emigration would directly affect the Soviet stand toward the Arab question. It is an established fact that Jewish immigrants using U.S. weapons have helped create the tragedy to which the Arabs are being subjected. These emigrants are also needed for Israel to continue its settlement plan in the occupied land. This plan is aimed at uprooting Palestinians from their land and replacing them with Jewish emigrants.

Like other peace-loving peoples, the Arabs understand the importance and necessity of detente between the two superpowers in this age. At the same time, however, the Arabs are aware of no stipulation whatsoever that supplying Israel with Soviet emigrants is a condition of this detente. The Arabs see no justification for this because the Arabs will necessarily have to bear the price of this condition at the expense of their fateful issue.

BUTRUS SAYS GOVERNMENT TO REQUEST SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

NC301234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said today that he had asked Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, Lebanon's chief delegate to the United Nations, to submit a detailed note to the Security Council explaining the Israeli attacks on Lebanon and developments of the situation in the south. He had also asked the UN delegate to request a meeting of the Security Council for a briefing on the results of the diplomatic activity by its president, in accordance with the authorization given to him about 2 weeks ago, and to study the developments in southern Lebanon and debate the implementation of the UN program and UN Resolution 444 on the south.

Minister Butrus said: This requires an urgent meeting of the Security Council in the wake of the recent developments, particularly because the term of the current president ends at the end of this month. The president is supposed to submit a report on progress made and the difficulties encountered in discharging the task assigned to him.

Asked if the Lebanese note would include a request for renewing the mandate of the UN forces, Minister Butrus said: We are not discussing the renewal of the UN forces' mandate now. The custom so far has been to renew the mandate on the basis of a report submitted by the UN secretary general to the Security Council, explaining the developments and suggesting renewal upon agreement of the parties concerned.

ISRAELI GUNBOATS, ARTILLERY SHELL SOUTHERN LEBANON 30 MAY

NC301207 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] The tragedy of the south continues because of the recurrent Israeli aggressions which have expanded to include new areas in the south, these include the areas under UNIFIL control, as part of the Israeli plot to make the people vacate the area and spread unrest and internal instability in order to obstruct the national detente process as well as the Lebanese peace process.

More deaths and destruction occurred today as a result of Israeli barbarism. At dawn today, Israeli naval vessels fired their guns at the Al-Qasimiyah area. At 0830, artillery and rocket fire was opened on the Al-Hasbani River's eastern sector and the vicinity of Hasbayya. The shelling is continuing and losses cannot yet be assessed.

At 1030 Israeli artillery and artillery on the border line [Major Haddad's forces] resumed shelling An-Nabatiyah, Kafr Tibnit, Al-'Ayshiyah, Al-Jarmaq and Ar-Rayhan woods. Shells also fell near Ad-Duwayr Township.

Five persons fell victim to the shelling to which As-Siddiqin Township in Tyre District was subjected after midnight last night. As-Siddiqin is situated between the towns of Qana and Kafra. Shells fell on the township's houses, killing 5 citizens: Khalil Balhas, his family and a cousin.

According to information from the south, Israelis are expected to launch attacks on the central and western sector, since it has been ascertained that Israeli armored concentrations are present all along the border line. We have just received word that the central sector is being subject to concentrated artillery shelling.

VOL REPORTS CLASHES, SNIPING IN BHAMDUN, BEIRUT

NC301606 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] It has been reported that an armed clash took place today between the Syrian nationalists and the socialists in front of a center of the Syrian Nationalist Party in Bhamdun. The clash led to casualties, which have not been precisely assessed, on both sides.

It has also been reported that the port area, particularly the gendarme post and the administration building, was subjected to sniper fire at noon today. Other reports speak of heavy sniper fire on Jisr Fu'ad Shihab in the center of the capital, and on the Ad-Dabbas, Pigalle and the Empire Axes.

GUNFIRE IN BEIRUT, FURTHER ISRAELI SHELLING OF SOUTH

NC310714 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Text] The security situation exacerbated in the southern suburb of Beirut at about 2330 last night. Shells fell in Qhandur Street. This was followed by an exchange of heavy machinegun fire. The clashes continued until early morning. The Hursh Al-Kufuri area came under DWHK and RPG fire from Syrian and leftist positions. The situation along the contact lines in the southern suburb calls for caution because intermittent sniper fire continues.

Ad-Dabbas, As-Sayfi and the commercial market in the center of the capital were subjected to bursts of DSHK fire at night. It is reported from upper Al-Matn that caution should be exercised along the Bikfayya-Tighrin road because of sniper fire.

In the south, Israeli gunboats shelled Ra's Al-'Ayn and Ar-Rashidiyah. Long range artillery from inside Israel shelled positions in the south at intervals.

PROGRESSIVE SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER RETURNS FROM KUWAIT

JN301712 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 30 May--Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, returned to Beirut this afternoon at the end of a 4-day official visit to Kuwait. During the visit Junblatt met with the Kuwaiti amir and other officials, with whom he discussed the Arab situation and developments in the Lebanese arena.

KHADDAM RECEIVES ARAB PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

JN292129 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 May 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received 'Abd al-Majid Farid, chairman of the Arab People's Conference this evening. The meeting was attended by Comrade Yusuf al-As'ad, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the regional peasants' bureau.

During the meeting, talks were held on the latest developments in the region's situation in the wake of the relations developed between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD ARAB REJECTION

JN291036 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 May 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Sights Will Continue To Be Directed Toward Jerusalem," TISHRIN writes: Voices speaking for influential circles in the American administration say that under the present circumstances, President Carter cannot but push ahead along the path of implementing the treaty he agreed on with As-Sadat and Begin. These voices say that the Arab opposition to this treaty will gradually diminish until the treaty becomes a fait accompli, and an Arab party, or new Arab parties other than As-Sadat, will negotiate something similar to it.

These voices say that the As-Sadat-Israeli treaty and SALT-II will be the best thing Carter can give to the voters in the presidential elections. These elections are apparently going to be very fierce following a decline in Carter's popularity in the United States.

Americans belittle the importance of the Arabs' rejection of the treaty by referring to a widespread illusion in the West according to which the Arabs speak and shout only to forget, and do nothing. Such remarks were made by Kissinger in the past, were reiterated during the U.S. Senate debate on the appendices on aid annexed to the treaty, and also appeared in commentaries by the U.S. press.

If U.S. interests have not yet been sufficiently affected by the Arab opposition to the plot, this in no way means that the Arabs will not exercise their legitimate right to defend themselves, their rights, their land, their dignity and their future, using all available and possible means.

Arab potentials are not limited or ineffectual. When we refer to oil, this is only to recall that oil is a national Arab resource that can be used in the battle in various ways--this may not include a suspension of production or a ban on exports, but would take such a form whereby the enemies of the Arab nation would feel the impact of this weapon, while the friends of the Arabs and their supporters would feel the Arabs' loyalty.

In conclusion, TISHRIN says: The battle is still in its early stages. Those who delude themselves that the Arabs of the 20th century, after all their past experiences, will do not more than just talk, will shortly be forced to face new facts emanating from the heart of the Arab homeland--facts which dispel illusions and assert themselves.

ALGERIA

YUGOSLAVIA'S TITO HOLDS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT BENDJEDID

LD301350 Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--President Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav head of state, and President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general, had private talks this morning at the "Moncada," a presidential lodge in the heart of the zoo in Algiers on the Ben-Aknoun heights.

Earlier in the morning, President Chadli Bendjedid had gone to the Aurassi Hotel where President Tito is staying, before proceeding to the zoo with his guest.

Benyahia, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and his Yugoslav counterpart also had talks at the Aurassi Hotel this morning.

President Chadli Bendjedid will give a lunch in honor of President Tito.

Further Reportage

For Yugoslav reportage on the visit to Algeria and Libya by a Yugoslav delegation led by President Tito, see the Yugoslavia section of the 29 May and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

AL-QADHDHAFI COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH BENDJEDID ON DEPARTURE

LD281745 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1550 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Before leaving Algiers' Dar al-Bayda Airport, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi made a statement to the press in which he presented his favorable impressions of his talks in Algeria and said he was reassured about Algeria, that it is marching on the right course, the course of freedom, socialism and unity.

Asked about his talks with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that they were fraternal talks. "When we talk," he said, "We talk as one family, for we are one nation with a common fate. When we talk, we talk about issues of interest to the greater family, for the Algerian and Libyan peoples are part of that greater family."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that his talks covered questions of Arab unity and liberation, from the Sahara to Palestine. They also covered questions of African liberation and the checking of the neo-imperialist offensive against Africa and the need to unify stands in the transitional period. There is nothing to prevent us from taking unified stands, he said.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that his talks covered in greater detail the question of unity between Algeria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, particularly regarding timing, conditions and methods.

CUBA'S LEVI FARAH TOURS CONSTRUCTION SITES

FL301037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 May 79 FL

[Text] Levi Farah, minister president of Cuba's State Committee for Construction, yesterday visited the southern city of Biskra, where Cuban workers will soon contribute their efforts to build some 1,000 dwellings.

Farah, with his host, Algerian Housing and Construction Minister Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, the Cuban ambassador to that country, Raul Barzaga; and other Cuban and Algerian officials toured various construction sites and production centers.

A brigade of Cuban construction workers will be assigned to work in Biskra at the edge of the Algerian Sahara in accordance with agreements to be signed in that branch of the economy.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA ARRIVES IN ALGIERS 29 MAY

LD291752 Algiers APS in English 1552 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 29 May (APS)--Sam Nujoma, president of the SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) arrived Tuesday afternoon to [words indistinct] was welcomed at Dar al-Bayda airport by Mr Sadek Kettouni, head of FLN Party's Department of Liberation Movements.

In a short statement upon arrival, Mr Nujoma said that he comes to Algiers in order to "hail and thank President Chadli and FLN Party for their support to and solidarity with SWAPO, POLISARIO, PLO and all liberation movements".

The SWAPO leader also hailed Algerian people's contribution to the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and apartheid.

ASH-SHA'B ON MOROCCAN STAND ON SAHARA, HAVANA MEETING

LD291414 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 29 May (APS)--At the time the non-aligned movement prepares for its sixth conference in Havana, the Moroccan foreign minister accuses the organisation of being deviated from its objectives. On this subject the Arabic-language daily ASH-SHA'B writes that Morocco's anger is caused by the inclusion of Western Sahara issue in the conference's agenda, and is part of an organised campaign against the movement perpetrated by some regimes supposedly non-aligned but which in fact practice a policy of alliance and dependence. Morocco and Egypt vain manoeuvres to oppose the venue of the conference were part of this campaign.

The fourth non-aligned conference adopted a resolution on self-determination in Western Sahara in spite of Morocco's claim that this issue is in the competence of OAU.

Rabat Regime, by refusing the exercise of self-determination to the Saharan people and by not allowing Mauritania to do so on the Saharan territories it occupies, is setting at defiance international instances the way South Africa and Israel are doing.

Boucetta's logic joins As-Sadat's who trampled the Arab League Charter and then qualified Baghdad conference's resolutions as illegal.

Who is deviating from the goal, ASH-SHA'B asks in conclusion. Is it the one who calls for the respect of the resolutions or the one who stamps on the majority's decisions.

AL-JUMHURIYAH COMMENTS ON WESTERN SAHARA ISSUE

LD261721 Algiers APS in English 1544 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Oran, 26 May (APS)--The west Algerian Daily AL-JUMHURIYAH issued this morning a commentary on Western Sahara problem.

Under the title "A Moment Which Reiterates the Peace Will" the daily wrote: "Time has come to know the position of Mauritanian leaders towards the Western Sahara problem, and to know whether the Mauritanian authorities want really to stop a war between two brother peoples united by history and common destiny."

"The ordeal which today awaits the Mauritanian leaders," AL-JUMHURIYAH added, "is to hand back to their legal owners the Saharan lands taken in 1975."

"The appeal launched by Mr Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid, deputy secretary general of POLISARIO Front, to the Mauritanian authorities," the daily went on, "gives the latter the opportunity to live up to their responsibilities and to assume the decision awaited since the fall of Ould Daddah's regime. This decision is the unique way towards the political stability and the improvement of social and economic situation in Mauritania."

"Those in power in Nouakchott must today meet the Saharan delegation in Tripoli and pass beyond the pressures and manoeuvres exerted by France and Morocco," the commentator stated. "Time has come to choose between two decisions: whether to set up peace after Tripoli meeting or to foment the new war between brothers," AL-JUMHURIYAH concluded.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ALGIERS

LD281744 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi arrived back in Tripoli today after a 4-day visit to Algeria, in the context of consultations between the First of September Revolution and the Algerian Revolution. He was welcomed at the airport by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, and Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi.

AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEWED ON JAMAHIRIYAH CONCEPTS

LD281836 Tripoli JANA in English 1538 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--In an interview with REUTER, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution, said, "The concepts according to which the Jamahiriyah has been set up are considered unique in relation to current world political situations. However they rely on the natural basis of human life. The third international theory is the basis of the revolution which has been brought about by this theory. I believe that this theory will be that of the future throughout the world and will be put into practice by future generations. The concept of enabling the people to possess authority, wealth and arms will impose itself in the future, for no one has the right to decide these issues but the masses themselves."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on, "Defending the homeland is the responsibility of all the masses. When these masses are able to carry arms, the regular army will be dissolved leaving the people in charge of defending themselves and their land in an organized way while military cadres from the masses will remain to train these masses."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out, "Without people's congresses there could be no real people's democracy."

In the Jamahiriya, he added, the people are the sole decisionmakers following the implementation of people's democracy through basic people's congresses and are the only ones to implement resolutions through people's committees. All these draw up a plan for the country's overall policy which they draft for a period of one year during the General People's Congress. Then the plan is carried out by people's committees under the supervision of people's congresses.

The secretaries of qualitative people's committees in the municipalities are members of specialized general people's committee such as education, electricity, and transport at the Jamahiriya level. The secretary and members of these people's committees are responsible before the general people's committee in addition to qualitative people's committees being responsible before their people's congress at the municipal level.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: Countries without people's congresses are countries without democracy where the people is absent and a party, a class, tribe, a council or sect is in power. This proves the falseness of a democracy founded on these bases. Masses all over the world will inevitably take over power as they are eager to do so and are struggling for this aim. Concerning his role as a leader of the revolution, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that his role and that of his colleagues in revolutionary committees spread everywhere consists of establishing the people's authority and that of people's congresses. He explained that the world which still lives according to a traditional outlook believes that there is a ruling regime in the Jamahiriya and cannot conceive of a people ruling itself by itself.

He added, "I do not lead authority and I cannot pass laws or resolutions, but I work to enable the people to issue them." He said, "My role concentrates on affirming people's authority as well as the role of the revolutionary committees, inciting the masses to practise authority and to guide them to take sound resolutions which meet their interests and needs."

He pointed out that the existing traditional ruling tools in the world at present are a provisional status which will be eliminated in the future by the peoples who will rule themselves by themselves.

In respect of preparation of people's military cadres within the framework of implementing the dictum of the armed people, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution pointed out that experiments have started to prepare reserve pilots who train to fly military planes in addition to their other normal tasks. He said, "We called for reserve pilots whom we trained two years ago and they flew their planes successfully." He affirmed that all these specialities will be run in the future by the people. An example for this is the purer stations [as received] the radio and television stations, early warning system, antiaircraft resistance, missiles and others.

On the revolution of workers and their transformation from wage workers into partners, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution said, "We have made a big leap in different fields of progress," pointing to the increase of industrial production after the control of workers over factories and the end of governmental administration and private sector management. He said that progress will be the inevitable result of the implementation of the dictum "partners and not wage workers" because the masses are building up themselves and their progress.

On the relation of Islam with technical progress, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution indicated that Islam is a progressive revolution in the history of humanity.

He said that the West has achieved industrial progress and we need to import technology to achieve technological progress.

On the loss of some nations of their originality and personality because of their use of Western technology, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution affirmed that this is a social deviation and problem for which the third universal theory and especially the third part of the Green Book will present radical solution and will present the true example on how to use Western technology while retaining originality and social values of the society.

AT-TURAYKI RETURNS FROM LAGOS, ATTACKS FRENCH ROLE IN CHAD

ID291052 Tripoli JANA in English 0925 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Test] Tripoli, May 29 JAMAHIRIYAN NEWS AGENCY--The Jamahiriyan foreign secretary returned to Tripoli yesterday after participating in the national reconciliation conference on Chad held lately in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria.

The Jamahiriyah, Niger, Nigeria, Central Africa, Cameroon, Sudan and all Chadian parties except the fascist gang that is ruling Chad at present had participated in the conference.

The foreign secretary stated to our correspondent that the reconciliation conference adopted several resolutions including the illegality of the so-called N'djamena present government, the existence of which is considered a violation of Kano conference resolution. The participants also held Habre and Goukouni responsible for the failure of the national reconciliation in Chad.

The foreign secretary pointed out that the conference had discussed French intervention in Chad and support for the Habre and Goukouni fascist gangs. The participants unanimously agreed that the presence of French forces is the main reason for the failure of the national reconciliation in Chad.

He also pointed out that Lagos conference assigned Nigeria to withdraw her forces from Chad because of the provocative acts carried out by Habre and Goukouni gangs against the African-Nigerian peace-keeping forces.

The foreign secretary stated that the Chadian parties which did not attend the Kano conference had actually signed the resolutions of the conference during their attendance of the Lagos conference. They formed a national unity and a national world charter which the conference recognized.

Those parties, he added, have condemned France for its ridiculous intervention in the internal affairs of Chad and for its support of the fascist Habre and Goukouni gang. He said: "The conference has shown a great awareness of African responsibility and has urged Africans to solve their own problems." He asserted that if the efforts of the African states have not been fruitful in achieving peace, this is due to French intervention in Chad and their support of the fascist Habre and Goukouni gang, which the members of the Lagos conference unanimously agreed to be the central cause for this failure.

At the conclusion of his statement, the foreign secretary declared that the conference has given the fascists in Ndjamena time, until June 2, to dissolve themselves and to agree with the Chadian parties to find a solution for Chad.

He said: "Granting this opportunity is a sign of the eagerness of the participating African countries in the conference to conclude a real permanent national reconciliation in Chad."

JANA CONDEMNS U.S. DECISION NOT TO DELIVER PLANES

ID302002 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 79 ID

[Text] Tripoli--The United States has suspended the process of handing over the Boeing aircraft which the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had contracted to purchase for its civilian airfleet.

Commenting on this action by the United States, the political editor of JANA described it as childish and absurd behavior. The editor stressed that this behavior is bound to brand the American administration as foolish. We said that by such behavior the American administration is overlooking the fact that civil aircraft are sold and bought and that the states can buy what civil aircraft they require of various sizes and types.

The political editor of JANA warns the American administration that if it persists in ignoring its commitments, the policy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is clear and known: It is based on the principle of: we befriend whoever befriends us and we are hostile to anyone who is hostile to us.

MAURITANIA

LE MONDE SPECULATES ON SUCCESSOR TO BOUCEIF

ID301355 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 May 79 p 4 LD

[Pierre Biarnes Nouakchott dispatch: "Lt Col Ould Sidi Is Interim Government Chief"]

[Text] Nouakchott--The Mauritanian leaders are making no secret of their anxiety 24 hours after the death of Lieutenant Colonel Bouceif. A 40-day period of national mourning has been proclaimed. In his capacity as second deputy chairman of the Military Committee of National Safety (CMSN), Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, minister of works and transport, is temporarily replacing the dead man. After the 6 April palace revolution, head of state Colonel Ould Saleck remained as symbolic head of the CMSN, and Lieutenant Colonel Bouceif, the country's new top man, became first secretary of this body on which the government and other governing bodies depend.

Who will his permanent successor be? The name of Lt Col Mohamed Bah Ould Abdelkader is frequently mentioned. This former commander of the small Mauritanian Air Force in President Ould Daddah's days can indeed be regarded as the dead man's main spiritual heir. He, like Bouceif, took no part in the 10 July 1978 Putsch. He had even clashed with the perpetrators of the coup d'etat at the time. Since 6 April he has been fulfilling the important job of minister in charge of the CMSN--which places him in second place immediately behind the prime minister in the government hierarchy.

However, Lt Col Ould Sidi, who is one of the most prominent survivors of the team in power before 6 April, also has a chance.

Furthermore, observers have recently been indicating an increase in the head of state's influence. The latter will probably do all he can to support a man undoubtedly closer to him than Lieutenant Colonel Abdelkader.

Finally, the pretenders will have to reckon with the influence of two senior officers: Lieutenant Colonel (Cheik Ould Beyda), head of the police force, and Lt Col Khouna Ould Heydalla, Mauritanian Army chief of staff until 6 April and currently national defense minister.

MOROCCO

SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

LD251346 Rabat MAP in English 1243 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Fes, May 25 (MAP)--Moustapha Niasse, Senegal's minister of foreign affairs, arrived here Friday for a short visit to Morocco.

Niasse is carrying a message from President Leopold-Sedar Senghor of Senegal to King Hassan II of Morocco.

On his arrival, the Senegalese minister was welcomed by M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's foreign affairs minister, the Senegalese ambassador to Rabat, and other members of the Moroccan Government.

NIGER FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR HASSAN II

LD301326 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Casablanca, May 30 (MAP)--Moumouni Adamou Djermakoye, Niger's foreign affairs minister, arrived here carrying a personal message from Lieutenant Colonel Seyni Kountche of Niger to King Hassan II of Morocco.

In a declaration to newsmen, Djermakoye indicated that the message is relative to the spirit of good understanding and cooperation which has always existed between Morocco and Niger.

Asked on the results of the last French-African summit held in Kigali (Rwanda), Djermakoye outlined that the summit focused mainly on economic problems, and particularly on cooperation between African states and France.

SUDAN

VICE PRESIDENT BAKR ON RELATIONS WITH LIBYA, ETHIOPIA

JN261852 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 26 May 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 26 May--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and foreign affairs minister and assistant to the president for coordination, has reviewed the results of the policy of neighborliness pursued by Sudan. He said that among these results is that Sudan's borders with its neighbors are calm and secure. This has created a favorable climate for developing trade with African countries.

In a statement he made to SUNA today on the 10th anniversary of the May Revolution, Bakr declared that Sudan's relations with Libya have improved and developed, thanks to what was agreed upon by the two countries on the need to restore relations between them.

He added: As for Sudan's other neighbors in the south, north and west, the policy of neighborliness which we pursued has succeeded; thus, Sudan's relations with its neighbors in these areas are an example to be followed.

Bakr said that even with regard to Ethiopia, whose relations with Sudan were marred as a result of the Eritrean question and foreign intervention in the African Horn, the two countries took positive steps to normalize relations between them. He said that [words indistinct] and the resumption of flights between the two countries.

Further Comment on Arab Relations

JN261854 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1443 GMT 26 May 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 26 May--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and foreign affairs minister and assistant to the president for coordination, has said that Sudan's policy in the Arab arena is based on two factors: Sudan's Arab affiliation in terms of origin, existence, ideology and beliefs, and Sudan's faith in the unity of Arab objectives and destiny.

He added that Sudan's actions in the Arab arena are dependent on the achievement of several aims: namely, bolstering bilateral relations with brotherly Arab states and developing them to include political, economic and cultural cooperation; strengthening Arab solidarity to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict through all available means; supporting the Palestinian struggle to insure recognition of their national rights; and developing Arab-African solidarity and continuing efforts to crystallize this cooperation. The statement came in an interview granted to SUNA today.

U.S. SENATOR JAVITS LEAVES AFTER 2-DAY VISIT

JN301543 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1525 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 30 May--U.S. Senator Jacob Javits and his accompanying delegation left Sudan this afternoon after a 2-day visit, during which Senator Javits delivered a message from President Carter to President Numayri. He is also carrying a message from President Numayri to President Carter.

President Numayri received Senator Javits, with whom he discussed matters of mutual interest. Senator Javits also met with Sudanese officials from the Ministry of Finance and National Economy and the Ministry of Planning.

WESTERN SAHARA

LE MONDE ON POLISARIO CRITICISM OF MAURITANIAN 'GESTURES'

LD300831 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 May 79 p 4 LD

[Daniel Junqua Algiers dispatch: "The POLISARIO Tries to Open Negotiations With Mauritania in Tripoli"]

[Excerpt] Algiers--A "high-level" Saharan delegation leaves for Tripoli Friday 25 May. Therefore the POLISARIO intends to abide by the "draft agreement" signed between the Libyan leaders and the Mauritanian foreign minister on 23 April. Under the terms of this text, the front affirms, the Nouakchott government promised to give back to the POLISARIO the part of the Western Sahara it is occupying and to open negotiations with the Saharans in Tripoli on 26 May to establish how this restoration will be effected.

Will the Mauriticians be at the meeting? Nothing is less certain, since Nouakchott denied that an agreement had been signed accusing Tripoli of distorting the facts and making a "draft agreement" out of a simple "report," the content of which has allegedly been wrongly interpreted.

The POLISARIO, for its part, maintains that it wants to abide strictly by "what has been agreed." The front's assistant secretary general, Bashir Mustapha as-Sayyid, told us Thursday: "We are going to Tripoli to show that we have done everything to avoid launching into war a second time. But after a year of vacillation, after decreeing a ceasefire to which no response was made, we cannot be expected to make any new gestures. For the POLISARIO 26 May is a date for peace."

The front thinks that the recent statements by Nouakchott leaders reaffirming their desire for dialog and their wish to work together to find ways of achieving self-determination are no longer acceptable. "We have had enough," Mr Bashir Mustapha as-Sayyid told us, "of playing cat and mouse on this subject from month to month and from capital to capital. We have been to Paris, Algiers, Bamako and Tripoli--the affair must be settled. We have clearly indicated that there was no question of organizing a people's election in one part of our country alone. That would mean sanctioning the division of our territory and the Madrid agreements which organize the dismemberment of our country. If Nouakchott really wants peace it must prove it by giving back our country. May 26 will therefore be a very important step in either peace or war."

When questioning the front's leaders we pointed out that the POLISARIO recently called France's responsibility in the Saharan affair into question several times. And yet Paris had proclaimed its desire to remain neutral and seemed to have gained a little ground compared with Morocco.

"The French Government," we were told, "is up to its neck in this conflict and we are forced to point out that its action are out of keeping with its statements. Paris is continuing its double game, exerting pressure on Nouakchott to stop the peace process, increasing its military presence in the region and thereby encouraging Morocco's intransigence. French military advisers are present in the extreme south of Morocco in Tan-Tan, Zac and one mission has even gone to El-Aioun. Supplies of weapons and munitions to the Cherifian Kingdom are continuing. In Mauritania the French unit enabling intervention by Jaguars has been strengthened. The Jaguars have resumed their reconnaissance and provocation flights, as have the Ereguets. These flights are carried out over the West Sahara and even go as far as the section occupied by Morocco."

Although they have abstained from any startling announcements and although the press is maintaining a very moderate tone, the Algerian leaders do also seem to be casting doubt on the reality of a French "change of heart" in which they, apparently, sincerely believed.

JOINT SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE HOLDS DISCUSSIONS 30 MAY

TA302008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 30 May 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The Cabinet plenum will be asked to decide in one of its coming meetings, perhaps next week, the question of the permanent site of the Elon More nucleus near Nabulus. This was reported today in a meeting of the joint government-Jewish Agency committee for settlement affairs. The decision to set up Elon More east of Nabulus was made in government committees but the defense minister appealed the decision, because the lands slated for settlement are owned by Arabs. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports about the discussions of the joint settlement committee.

[Begin recording] The Elon More affair--and the lands designated for it east of Nabulus--was discussed today by the committee following a query by one of the agency's representatives. The answer was that this matter will be discussed in the Cabinet and not in the committee because efforts are being made to reach a conclusion that will be approved by the defense minister. The dispute now is over the location of the piece of land and not the actual decision to set up a Jewish urban settlement near Nabulus.

A decision has not yet been made regarding the new settlement district in the Negev replacing the Yamit District. To avoid hurting the Yamit District settlers or presenting them with faits accomplis, the justice minister suggested waiting until the agriculture minister's meeting with the representatives of the settlements. Minister Sharon supported this suggestion. Minister Sharon will carry the map of the new district to his meeting with the Yamit District settlers at the end of the week and will propose that they freely choose plots of lands. The name of the new district in the Negev was the subject of political disagreements today. Prof Ra'anan Weitz, the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, calls it Pithat Shalom, while his colleague-chairman of the Settlement Department sticks to the original name: Hevel Habesor [the Besor District]. The government committee on names will ultimately decide on this issue.

The committee decided today to split the settlement of Mizpe Yeriho into two parts: The religious part will remain near Ma'ale Ha'adumim and the nonreligious part will move to a different site, south of Jericho.

The committee today approved of a tract of land in the 'Arava for the Qadesh Barne'a nucleus. The nucleus was first meant to settle in Al-Qusaymah in the Sinai but due to the withdrawal in the Sinai, the settlement was moved eastward, inside the green line, a few kilometers.

The agriculture minister wanted the 'Azmona settlement near Ne'ot Sinai to be recognized as a settlement in every sense of the word and be moved to the Qatif District near Gaza. Professor Weitz objected to this. According to him, a settlement that was set up without the government's approval should not be recognized as a settlement. At this point the discussion was stopped because Minister Sharon was called to the Knesset plenum to answer a motion to the Knesset agenda on settlement affairs. [end recording]

MINISTER SHARON LEADS SETTLEMENT DEBATE IN KNESSET

TA301700 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 30 May 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] There is no need for negotiations without Jewish settlement. It is possible to declare a Palestinian state even today. These remarks were made by Agriculture Minister Sharon today, when he presented the government's settlement plan during the discussion of a motion which was submitted to the Knesset agenda by Likud MK Zalman Shoval. Our correspondent in the Knesset Moshe Hakohen reports.

[Hakohen--begin recording] MK Zalman Shoval claims that with the opening of the autonomy negotiations the argument over continued settlement in the territories becomes even more poignant than ever. It is important that in the next 1 or 2 years the settlement efforts in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza be accelerated, since this will determine whether the foundations for coexistence with the Arabs of these territories within the framework of autonomy will be laid, or whether Israel will be removed from the territories. Zalman Shoval calls on the government to promise the settlers in Judaea and Samaria and on the Golan Heights that the evacuation of the Rafah approaches and Sinai settlements will not constitute a precedent. However, he also levels criticism at Gush Emunim.

[Shoval] I have great appreciation and admiration for the Gush Emunim members, and whoever compares them with Khomeynism [as heard] is a Jewish anti-Semite.

[MK Shulamit Aloni] Worse than this: comparison to fascists.

[MK Uri Avneri] Please explain the difference between Lewinger and Khomeyni--explain it!

[Shoval] However, they too should know that without sympathetic public opinion, if they violate the law, if they ask for confrontations with the IDF soldiers, they will not be able to pursue their objective.

[Hakohen] Agriculture Minister Sharon replies for the government. He emphasizes his position that upon the opening of the autonomy negotiations Israel should publicize its position regarding settlement in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza openly and clearly.

[Sharon] Without Jewish settlement in the places decided on by the Israeli Government negotiations are unnecessary. We can today declare a Palestinian state--a second state since one already exists in Jordan--withdraw to the coastal strip, and from there the way to ceding everything that we have created in 30 years of imposed war, and everything that we have created over a hundred years of construction and creativity, is short.

[Hakohen] Minister Sharon unfolds to the Knesset his well-known plan: the establishment of a strip of Jewish settlements in the area extending from the densely-populated coastal plain to the top of the Samaria mountain range, which is densely populated with Arabs, in addition to erecting satellite towns around Jerusalem. The minister also lauds the Gush Emunim members calling them pioneers. In conclusion the agriculture minister proposes to transfer the issue to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee for further discussion. [end recording]

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN AUTONOMY TALKS RESCHEDULED

TA301946 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 May 79 TA

[Text] Another change in the autonomy negotiations timetable: In a telephone conversation with the Egyptian authorities, it was decided that the talks will be resumed on 10 and 11 June in Alexandria. At the same time Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin will leave for Egypt at the invitation of President as-Sadat.

Our political correspondent Elimelech Ram reports that Interior Minister Dr Burg may leave for Egypt prior to that date for a private visit, and will participate in the talks later.

Today, Dr Burg met in Jerusalem with Ambassador James Leonard, the U.S. representative to the autonomy talks, Robert Strauss' deputy. The issues that were discussed were those with which the working teams on the autonomy negotiations will deal: internal security, the authority of the administrative councils, water sources and the land issue.

MINISTER BURG INTERVIEWED ON JERUSALEM, AUTONOMY

TA251700 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 May 79 p 12 TA

[Report on interview with Israeli Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg by Manhem Ro'i:
"Dr Burg: 'Jerusalem Is Not a Subject for Partition or Bargaining in the Negotiations'",
date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] And the autonomy? Cannot a "little autonomy" be given to the Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem?

[Answer] That is not logical. The Arabs of Jerusalem do not need autonomy. They are entitled to full equality of rights, like all the other inhabitants of the city. In June 1967, after the whole city had been united as one city, the Knesset decided upon municipal, legal and general unification of Jerusalem. Any attempt now to create two types of citizens within Jerusalem, each with a different status, contradicts the character of the one city with normal, united life for all its inhabitants, without any exceptions, that we want to see as the capital of Israel.

[Question] Is our position known to the other side and will our principles not make the negotiations more difficult?

[Answer] I have no doubt that the position of Israel and the Jewish people on the question of Jerusalem is well known to Egypt, just as their position is well known to us. In this case, "knowing" does not mean agreement. Difficulties? Certainly we may expect difficulties. These will not be easy negotiations. Difficulties are likely to arise in any negotiations of this type and it will be the task of wisdom and diplomatic credibility to overcome difficulties, to foster understanding and to see to it that the gap in positions does not become an abyss which cannot be bridged.

It is true that not all the partitions have fallen. There are still psychological inhibitions making it difficult to create an general atmosphere of peace and understanding. The bitterness which has accumulated over 30 years of wars and hostility has not yet completely dissipated. However, the more the peace with Egypt becomes established and turns into political reality, the more the psychological reality in Israel in general and in Jerusalem in particular, where there is daily contact between the Jews and Arabs, will also change.

The autonomy is also going to contribute its share.

The more we progress in the autonomy negotiations, the more the atmosphere will clear, the more the psychological reality will change and the quicker the last of the partitions will collapse and be removed.

What I said here is completely clear. The trouble is that the matters are also clear to the terrorists and it may be assumed, and it is also our duty to warn, that the terror organizations will try to destroy the foundations upon which we want to build peace and understanding and try to build up new walls of enmity and hatred between Jews and Arabs. We must be aware and alert to these dangers and not spare any effort to foil the terrorists plots.

[Question] In which direction will Jerusalem's development be planned--southward, toward Gush Emunim and Hebron? Eastward, to Ma'ale Ha'adumim? Northward, to Ramallah and the settlements of Judaea and Samaria? Or maybe westward, to the coast?

In the minister of the interior's view, Jerusalem must not be bound by development in only one direction. Jerusalem must progress and develop in ever-widening circles in all possible directions, although the minister's heart pulls him toward Ma'ale Ha'adumim and Gush 'Etzyon, with which he wants to create a settlement continuity which will guarantee a continuous and unceasing Jewish colony between Jerusalem, the holy city, and Hebron, the city of the forefathers. To achieve this objective Minister Burg is prepared to put all the weight of his influence on the scales and to make his thoughts and desires known to those responsible for the planning of the city's development.

[Question] Why is a special Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem Affairs needed? What does it do and with what projects in Jerusalem can it be credited?

Dr Burg definitely justifies the existence of the committee and feels it a great privilege to head it. Anything done for the sake of Jerusalem appears to him to be a great privilege. The government did well in creating a special forum for Jerusalem in the form of a ministerial committee, before which matters with political or inter-faith aspects will be brought for clarification, since Jerusalem has such an influence on these things. It will serve as a platform for the concentrating of "debate and study" of the various issues touching on our eternal capital. Jerusalem, the one and only, needs special fostering. This we are doing in the Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem Affairs. There is also the directors general committee which oversees the practical implementation of decisions for the development and fostering of Jerusalem.

[Question] Has the ministerial committee done anything to eliminate the anomaly of the existence of foreign embassies and consulates in Tel Aviv, not in the capital, and to encourage the transfer of central public institutions from the coast to Jerusalem?

[Answer] Embassies in Tel Aviv, not in Jerusalem, is an anomalous reality, but one that exists. The ministerial committee has not dealt with this issue, which is not within its sphere. In contrast to this, we are advising government ministries to transfer their departments which are still on the coast to Jerusalem. Government ministries are scattered over the whole city and today they take up about 750 apartments which should and can be evacuated and made available as dwellings for immigrants or young couples. The shortage of apartments is what is holding up the transfer of institutions and their employees from the coast to Jerusalem. We have prepared beautiful plans on this issue, but because of a lack of resources and because of the freeze on construction they have not been implemented.

We are at the peak of drastic cuts in the state budget and of grave restrictions on public building, and it is difficult today to say when we will be rescued from these straits and will be able to do something regarding the above, which is vital for Jerusalem and the continuation of its development.

MA'ARIV ON CARTER'S REMARKS ON PALESTINIAN STATE

TA301530 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 May 79 p 5 TA

[Editorial: "Carter and the Palestinians"]

[Text] This is not the first time that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has taken up the Palestinian issue. On the contrary, it was Jimmy Carter, who in the past lent momentum to that issue in a series of ambiguous declarations, thus giving the PLO and its supporters reason to believe that sooner or later the United States would join those backing their extremist demands.

Great importance must therefore be attributed to the U.S. President's statement of yesterday, in which he not only made it exceedingly clear that he does not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, but also explained why: Such a state, he said, if it were established, would become a cause and focus of instability in the region.

There is, furthermore, a significant meaning to the timing of the statement before the start of the Egyptian-Israeli practical negotiations on the autonomy.

Various Arab elements, not excluding senior levels in Egypt, understood that the United States was, in principle, supporting the idea of a sovereign Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. At least this is how they interpret the President's statements about "the Palestinian homeland." Just like numerous elements in the United States, they were also seeking "moderate elements" in the PLO, who would declare--and not indirectly--that they accept Resolution 242.

For some reason, however, the hopes and expectations of U.S. officials and congressmen, that some central PLO personage would stand up and publicly confirm what PLO sympathizers and even some PLO propagandists tend to whisper to Western politicians, who are either naive or else are very shrewd and wish to be cheated, failed to materialize.

Also, the Egyptians have not yet found prominent PLO members that would openly support As-Sadat's peace initiative, one cornerstone of which is the recognition of the existence and legitimacy of the State of Israel.

If, at the moment, Cairo is releasing reports about the arrival of a PLO functionary in Egypt, it is to be seen as a signal to inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, rather than any serious intention of convincing the PLO to change its positions.

Serious differences of opinion and controversial assessments about the autonomy exist in Israel as well as all over the world. Nobody knows for sure today whether the talks will lead and what will grow out of them. However, it will be an important achievement if it is made clear to all interested parties at an early stage of the negotiations what shouldn't result from the autonomy talks; hence the special importance that must be attributed to President Carter's clarification on the subject of the Palestinian state.

Arens, Eban Reaction to Announcement

TA301636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 May 79 TA

[Text] How do Israel's political leaders see the United States President's latest statement? David Essing went to the Knesset this morning.

[Essing] Reaction to Carter's statement divides more or less along Coalition lines. The Likud's Moshe Arens, chairman of the Knesset's foreign affairs and defense committee, sees it as a positive development:

[Arens--begin recording] I am very pleased, because this coincides with the position, the Israeli position, I think held by just about everybody in Israel, certainly by the Israeli Government, that the establishment of a Palestinian state would not be good for Israel and would not be good for the United States, would not be good for the free world. Our position, of course, goes beyond that, beyond just negating the establishment of a Palestinian state, and we are hoping that there will be a coincidence of views with the United States in this area as well. I say this because we have had the impression that the Carter administration is interested in having Israel return to the 1967 borders. This, of course, runs counter to our position and we feel this would be suicidal for us. I am hopeful that maybe Carter's remarks regarding the negative effects of a Palestinian state also imply that Mr President Carter's position is that Israel should not be returning to the 1967 borders. I wish he would say that clearly. I think that would be helpful.

[Essing] Why do you think the President has made this statement at the present time, because the Americans are supposed to be trying to encourage Palestinians to join the negotiations, at least, that's what they say?

[Arens] I have no idea, I don't really know the exact circumstances under which these statements were made, to what extent they were ad-libbed, to what extent they are an indication of something that was well thought out and scheduled for publication at this time, so it's hard for me to say.

[Essing] And, from the opposition, Labor's Abba Eban takes a completely different view.

[Eban] As for President Carter, I think American policy has been absolutely consistent since 1967. The United States wants Israel out of the West Bank under a peace settlement, but they want to reconstitute the previous structure, namely, the Jordan, the kingdom on both sides of the boundary, with, perhaps, some minor adjustments. Any Israeli would be acting a total illusion if he thought that there was any opinion either in the U.S. Government or in U.S. public opinion in favor of Israel retaining jurisdiction over the million Arabs and their territories under a peace settlement.

[Essing] So you don't see President Carter's statement as being a major change...

[Eban] No, it isn't even a minor change, it just is not a change at all.

[Essing] So why do you think he has made the statement at this time? It's going to annoy the Palestinians, there's no question about that.

[Eban] Probably because somebody asked him. There is an element of contradiction within the American diplomatic process, because, as far as I know, American officials are swarming over the West Bank and Gaza urging the Palestinians to accept the autonomy plan because there is a dynamic in autonomy and self-government that leads to independence. In other words, Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza who listen to American representatives are likely to believe that the United States is convinced that autonomy will lead to independence and want autonomy to lead to independence. [end recording]

YEDI'OT AHARONOT COMMENTS ON U.S. 'INCITEMENT'

TA301248 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 May 79 p 2 TA

[Editorial: "Open Incitement"]

[Text] At first it was U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Saunders and his aides from the Jerusalem U.S. Consulate General who acted in the West Bank against Israel, while the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv stood more or less on the sidelines, seeking a low profile in the anti-Israeli incitement by its compatriots in the territories.

This picture has now changed, and if Maj Gen Dani Mat, government coordinator in the territories, is to be believed, it has been--regrettably--entered also by the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, which began supplying reinforcements to Saunders' clique in the West Bank, promising it quite openly a state of its own.

We, on the other hand, are in full defensive: We cancelled our intention to expropriate 1970 dunams on Ja'abara Hill for our settlers, making do with 17 dunams instead, only to eventually renounce them as well. We imposed on our military government no end of restrictions pertaining to its antiterrorist administrative activity, thus adopting a double and triple restraint--something that will help us just as restraint helped the "Labor Party" regime in its time.

IDF COORDINATOR OF TERRITORIES ANGRY ABOUT LEAKS

TA301201 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 30 May 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee met again today with the coordinator of IDF activities in the administered territories, Maj Gen Dani Mat. Our correspondent has learned that tension prevailed between the major general and the members of the committee, after his remarks from the previous meeting were leaked to the press. Our Knesset correspondent Razi Barqay reports on today's session.

[Barqay] Maj Gen Dani Mat was angry this morning with the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. It is inconceivable, he told them, that I should give you confidential information and right after that hear it over the communications media. You have caused grave security damage to the country and in the future I shall know how to be careful and very cautious with my remarks when I appear before you.

These aggressive opening words, which were supported unequivocally by the chairman of the committee, Prof Moshe Arens, were aimed at the report in the communications media on remarks made by Mat to the committee members the day before yesterday about the great U.S. involvement in Judaea and Samaria. The remarks were later published.

It now turns out that the publicity is bringing a wave of angry reactions in its wake, both in IDF circles and in U.S. circles. We have learned about a serious talk held by U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis with the committee's head, Professor Arens.

Today Dani Mat returned to the committee and, as stated, was very cautious in what he said. Among other things, he reported, in reply to a question, that the matter of the uprooting of the vines, apart from the political damage it caused, also brought financial damage in its wake. The Defense Ministry has agreed to pay compensation totalling 100,000 Israeli pounds to Arabs whose vineyards were destroyed.

Professor Arens was interested in putting an end to the plague of leaks, even at the price of expelling a member of the Knesset from the committee, but he does not have in his possession the tools to do so. The former legal adviser to the government, Prof Aharon Barak, informed him at one time that a leak from secret deliberations by the committee was a violation of the law, but the government does not intend to take police action against the leakers or against other leakers, for example, from the government. With me, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said not long ago, no minister will be interrogated by a polygraph.

MINISTERS YADIN, TAMIR TALK ABOUT AUTONOMY

TA310754 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 31 May 79 p 2 TA

[Text] No promises were made to the Ne'ot Sinai residents who were removed from the vegetable garden, Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin said yesterday at a meeting of the Democratic Movement council held in Tel Aviv.

Yadin said that Gush Emunim and Greater Yisra'el members took advantage of the situation at the vegetable garden in order to fight against Cabinet decisions and the peace agreement.

The deputy prime minister defended the autonomy plan, noting that no other plan could have led to the peace agreement with Egypt because President as-Sadat was not prepared to accept the territorial compromise plan. According to Yadin, the advantage of the autonomy plan is that it does not fully satisfy either party: It does not allow for Israeli sovereignty over all of Eretz Yisra'el, but neither does it allow for Arab sovereignty or for the establishment of a Palestinian state in the territories.

He announced that the autonomy negotiations would be very difficult and criticized those who suggested that Israel come to the negotiations with positions well consolidated in advance to be approved in a referendum or a Knesset vote.

Referring to economic issues, Yadin said that the expected cuts in the Cabinet ministries would not harm the rehabilitation plans for backward neighborhoods or allowances for the needy.

Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir said that the autonomy has three purposes: the realization of the peace agreement and its implementation; the creation of conditions for peace on the eastern front; the maintenance of options for the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He emphasized that Israel's and Egypt's opening positions are very distant from one another. The justice minister pointed out that yesterday was the first time President Carter made a public declaration against the establishment of a Palestinian state and that this had happened thanks to Israel's original stance of rejecting the establishment of such a state in the territories.

At the beginning of the meeting, the chairman of the presidium, Yehuda Toledano, expressed his regret for having sent a letter--in his own name--to the prime minister suggesting that ministers who had failed be fired.

Yesterday, the Democratic Movement council strongly condemned Toledano for having sent the letter to the prime minister.

'AL HAMISHMAR ON EGYPTIAN DETENTIONS IN AL-'ARISH

TA310740 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 31 May 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By R. Ga'on]

[Excerpts] The 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent has learned from sources, the identity of which best not be revealed at the moment, that Egypt has begun a series of initial detentions in Al-'Arish. Yesterday, 100 people were detained. The reason for these detentions has not yet been discovered.

Right now, it is difficult to give prominence to this report and it is even more difficult to know whether this is a demonstration of "a strong hand" or an action taken against those who had previously cooperated with Israel.

Many Al-'Arish residents have been evacuated from their homes near the coast and are now homeless, reports from Al-'Arish indicate. Their homes have been evacuated in order to house Egyptian officers.

In spite of the contradicting reports on this matter, I have learned that the joint military committee will meet on Monday, 4 June. The issue to be discussed at that time will probably be the next stage of the withdrawal (Area B), but it is possible that other matters pertaining to the current stage of the withdrawal will also be discussed as a result of the decision to open the borders.

It has not yet been learned whether Israeli journalists will be invited to Al-'Arish to cover the event.

SANTA KATERINA MONKS DEMAND EXTRATERRITORIALITY

TA270740 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 May 79 p 2 TA

[By Eli Alon]

[Text] The southern Sinai Santa Katerina monks demand that the Santa Katerina area be recognized as extraterritorial, with full responsibility placed on the monks themselves.

The monks have raised this demand before an Israeli-Egyptian forum and so far it appears that their demand has been rejected.

The Santa Katerina monks fear that with the transfer of the area to Egypt, they will face a negative attitude and perhaps even hostility from Egypt. They have several times hinted--and at times even declared outright--that they would prefer remaining under Israeli sovereignty.

FIRST JEWISH LOCAL COUNCIL SET UP IN WEST BANK

TA292000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 May 79 TA

[Text] The first regional local council was set up this evening in Judaea and Samaria: The "Staff of Benjamin" council.

V. 31 May 79

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ISRAEL

This is reported by our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh. It includes the settlements of Shilo, Neve Tzuf, 'Ofra, Bet-El "A" and Bet-El "B," Giv'on and Bet-Horon. Council chairman-designate Pinhas Waldstein said the principal problem was lack of land and lack of territorial continuity between the settlements.

HA'ARETZ: SYRIA IMPROVES AIR DEFENSES IN LEBANON

TA301503 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 May 79 p 1 TA

[By Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] The Syrian Army recently improved its radar system in Lebanon and it is also taking various steps which indicate that Damascus intends to defend the air space from Beirut to the north.

Even though recent reports about the transfer of Syrian SAM-6 batteries into Lebanon have received no confirmation in Israel, it appears that the Syrians are adopting various preparatory and cautionary air defense measures. The radar system in Lebanon has been reinforced with additional instruments. Syrian aircraft are flying constant reconnaissance and demonstrative sorties, particularly over Beirut and the Christian town of Juniyah. A part of their missile batteries have been advanced to the Lebanese border. It is also to be assumed that the Syrians are making every effort to rapidly absorb the new MIG-25's [as published] which they have begun receiving from the Soviet Union.

EXCHANGES OF FIRE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON 30 MAY

TA301017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 30 May 79 TA

[Excerpt] There have again been exchanges of fire in southern Lebanon between the Christians and terrorists. The Christians fired at the town of Hasbaya and the villages of Kawkaba and Al-Qulay'ah. The terrorists returned fire at the town of Marj 'Uyun, which is held by the Christians. Terrorist sources also claimed to the REUTERS correspondent that Israeli artillery boats toured along the coast near Tyre, Sidon and other towns.

BRIEFS

SOVIET IMMIGRATION--During the period from the beginning of May until yesterday, 2,573 Jews left the Soviet Union, and the Vienna dropout rate reached 65 percent. This was reported by the head of the Immigration and Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, Mr Refa'el Kotlowitz, at a meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem. Mr Kotlowitz thinks that by the end of the month, 1,400 more Jews will have left the Soviet Union. He claims that these Jews come from many places from which there had previously been no immigration, even though the largest number still come from the big cities. In the first 4 months of 1979, 12,000 new immigrants arrived in Israel. This marks a 65 percent increase over the same period last year. [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 May 79 p 12 TA]

DEFENSE MINISTRY ADVISER--Prof Moshe Ma'oz will serve as the defense minister's adviser on the affairs of the territories as of next month. Upon entering this office Professor Ma'oz will receive the rank of a colonel. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 May 79 TA]

KHOMEYNI STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC CONTENT, IMAGE

LD301342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday, a group of revolution committee guardians and citizens of Karaj were received by Imam Khomeyni. In a speech, the imam said: What is important me is not wealth, not the traitors' assets. What I give paramount importance to is the Islamic Republic that has been declared. All sections of the nation, particularly those in charge of affairs, such as the clergy, should strive lest the edifice of the Islamic Republic be shown as in any way other than true Islam. This is the overriding concept. Property is nothing; what is important is the dignity of Islam which one should strive to safeguard.

So far the people have been saying that the previous system was a satanical one, that it was doing this and that. Now, the satanical regime has gone and the people expect an Islamic government to improve everything at a stroke. But those people in charge should not operate in such a way as to present Islam as a satanical system of government to use. If we are careless in affairs or if we (?do not adhere to) the content of Islam and Islamic rules, this will make Islam appear to the world and to the young ones who are ignorant of Islam and other sections who do not have a clear idea of Islam as a satanical system. This will be a failure that would lead Islam to defeat in the end.

I told the gentlemen who were here in Qom yesterday that the day the edifice of Islam is undermined will be the day on which the leaders of Islam should sacrifice their lives for Islam. Mu'awiyah, and his son who succeeded him, made the edifice of Islam ugly as caliphs of the Muslims and the caliphs of the messenger of God, and committed this kind of crime. It was here that Islamic notables were told it was their religious duty to wage a struggle.

In another part of his remarks, Imam Khomeyni said: There are many dangers now that an Islamic Republic has been established. The danger is greatest as far as the clergy are concerned because they are a symbol of Islam. The same applies to other sections and people. We should not have a situation in which the committees and the Guardians of the Revolution and other sections throughout the country consider themselves free to do whatever they like and behave in any way that they please. That is why that if the committees do not operate in accordance with Islamic norms and if the clergymen who are at the top of society do not act carefully, and if the army and the government do not act carefully and do not make their actions conform to Islam, then an ugly edifice of Islam will be reflected abroad, giving rise to remarks that even now that there is an Islamic Republic, now that there is an Islamic government, the guardians of Islam too, raid and loot people's homes. It is enough for this to happen once to give rise to remarks that everybody is doing it. If this sort of thing happens twice and if they go raiding and looting the people's homes, that will be enough for them to say that the Islamic guardians' sole job is to loot. If anything contrary to religion is done in one or two committees in some place, it will be enough for them to say that the Islamic committees, too, act contrary to the rules.

If you present Islam as it really is, the world will accept it as a good thing. But should, God forbid, we act in such a way as to give rise to certain remarks about Islam, we will have done the greatest disservice to Islam. This is general advice which is of importance to me. I must tell all the sections in the nation: Take the utmost care not to take a single step that is contrary to Islam; take great care that in the committees under your supervision you do not have anybody who is acting contrary to Islam.

You should take care and stop those who, in the name of Islam or in the name of Muslims and religious teachers, take one improper step or, God forbid, make Islam look ugly contrary to what it really is. This, to me, is of the greatest importance and also the heaviest of responsibilities. We are dutybound to do this with everything in our power so that no one will imagine Islam is similar to other systems of government, or that they did not have anything in their hands until now and now that they have something in their hands, they prove to be like all the rest. This is an important matter to which the gentlemen should devote their attention, and the whole nation is dutybound to be vigilant on this matter.

If I take a wrong step, the nation will be dutybound to tell me: You took a wrong step, beware and watch your step. This is important. The whole nation is dutybound to supervise everything that is related to Islam. If they see that something contrary to Islam is being done, the bazaar businessmen and business community must protest; the peasantry, the men of cloth, and the ulema must protest to put things right. If they observe a man of cloth is going, God forbid, to act contrary to Islamic norms, it will be everyone's duty to stop him because things are not the same as they were in the old days. This should have been done even in the old days. [passage indistinct] Everyone should pay attention to this matter. We should take care lest I say one word against Islamic principles. If such a thing happens, they should protest, write about it and say so in public. This applies to the government and to those connected with the courts, or whatever. Should, God forbid, there be one person doing one thing wrong, the people should protest against this.

It is said about the dawn of Islam that, once, Umar ibn Khattab said to his followers: If I do something wrong, bring it to my attention; whereupon someone drew his sword and told him: We shall put right with this sword. A Muslim should be like this; when he observes that the caliph of the Muslims takes a wrong step, he should draw his sword to put the matter right. We should show an example to the world, and Iran is a model.

With the departure of the unjust shah, if we replace the previous oppressors with those who do similar things--as far as it is in their power--then we would be exactly the same as the previous regime. The character of the police must change [words indistinct]. The same applies to the army, government offices and the bazaar. The bazaar must be an Islamic one not a bazaar for looting and smuggling. You should assist the people. Look what is becoming of them because of destitution. The opportunists are raising the prices of goods severalfold. Such things are contrary to Islam. Thus it is now everyone's duty, from the highest to the lowest, be it government or otherwise, to make our actions conform to Islam. Our government must be an Islamic model, not a satanical one. This is everyone's duty.

God willing, the Almighty will make you all successful. I thank the gentlemen who have come to see me from afar. I hope these matters will be resolved. If there is any wealth contrary to Islam, it should be confiscated. The properties whose confiscation has been requested are state-owned properties, not private properties. These concern the wasteland that the previous regime sold without holding ownership over, or else they concern private individuals who have sold them without being the owners in the first place. It is not a question of someone's having developed a piece of land and he is now going to be deprived of it. No, this is not the case. Islam is not like this and it does not deprive the people of their property in a whimsical fashion. [passage indistinct]

Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

KHOMEYNI URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST OPPONENTS OF ISLAM

LD302146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] This morning a number of the religious leaders of Sabzevar and a group of women from the Chaharmardan Street in Qom were received by Imam Khomeyni and, while expressing their support for the verdicts of the Islamic courts, condemned the attempt on the life of Hojjat al-Islam Hashemi.

The imam in his reply said: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, I must thank the ladies and gentlemen who have come from afar and who are enduring hardship in this small house under hot sun and beseech God for the well-being of all. What makes all the efforts easy is that all this is done for the sake of God. The work which is done for the sake of God is easy to endure. The ones near to God have endured many hardships for the sake of God. Islam progressed through blood. It progressed through hardship and self-sacrifice and we must go forward through self-sacrifice. Islam is in need of self-sacrifice. The holy Koran is in need of the self-sacrifice of various strata of the nation. The revered Prophet is watching this nation. The tablets of our deeds will be presented to him, and we should try to gain the pleasure of God, the most exalted, the most blessed. You, whether ladies or gentlemen, have gained this victory through your efforts, through your hardships; and now you should continue with your efforts, with your hardships and your self-sacrifice.

Now is the time that we need to continue the movement. Our movement is incomplete, it is in the half-way stage, and the devils are trying to forge plots against the movement. Now, the whole nation should be together and those who are worried about Islam and about the nation, those who want their country, should ignore their personal problems, the problems which affect their lives, their personal wishes and desires and think about the nation and nullify the plots through the unity of word.

They should try to identify those who go among the workers, farmers, faculties and universities and sow the seeds of mischief. They should know who these people are, where they receive their support and who gives them support. They should get to know the poisonous pens. They should know the people who write against Islam, against the spiritual leaders and against the course of the nation and obtain the background information concerning these people. They should study the condition and past deeds of these people. We need unity of word.

All our efforts are for the sake of Islam which guarantees the well-being of all. It is Islam that gave us victory and will give us further victory. If it were not for Islam, or if we don't have Islam, the nation will revert to its past condition. Those who want to rule over us have instigated their agents to act against Islam and the spiritual leaders and write against them. Be vigilant. The whole nation should be vigilant. The learned spiritual leaders, the respected preachers, the university people, the bazaris, the workers, the farmers, all of them should be vigilant and identify their enemies. Identify the enemies of Islam. If it were not for Islam, these people who write for freedom would not be here and would not have freedom. Islam gave us our freedom. Appreciate the value of this Islam and this freedom. Those who want to serve the country should serve Islam. They should support the spiritual leaders. They should support the universities. I beseech God Almighty for the vigilance of the nation and the well-being of the nation and the health of you ladies and gentlemen who have come here.

May God's peace and grace be upon you.

KHOMEYNI SENDS CABLE TO AYATOLLAH IN IRAQ

JN292015 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 May 79 JN

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, has sent the following cable to holy An-Najaf [town in Iraq] addressed to His Eminence Ayatollah Hajj Sayyid Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr:

Your Eminence Hojjatollah Hajj Sayyid Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, may God's blessings be upon you: We have learned that your eminence intends to leave Iraq because of certain incidents. I do not believe you should leave An-Najaf, the Center of Islamic Studies, and I am worried about this.

God willing, I hope that the reason for your eminence's anxiety will be removed. God's prayers and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni

AYATOLLAH KHALKHALI GIVES PRESS INTERVIEW IN DUBAI

LD301225 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1610 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Press review: ETTELA'AT on Ayatollah Khalkhali's press interview in Dubai]

[Text] During his visit to Dubai, Ayatollah Khalkhali gave an interview to the press. ETTELA'AT reports that the ayatollah said: SAVAK agents planned the killing of three Palestinian leaders who were killed in [word indistinct] street in Beirut in April 1973. This plan was prepared by SAVAK agents in Tehran in close collaboration with the Israeli secret services. Commenting on the war in the Middle East, Khalkhali said he does not think that the problem of Palestine could be solved within the framework of conferences or UN resolutions. Only a true armed struggle can solve the Palestinian problem, and Iran is prepared to support any initiative in this respect. Regarding the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, Ayatollah Khalkhali emphasized that the Egyptian nation will sooner or later rise against As-Sadat. Khalkhali, in answering a question about Iran's internal situation, denied the rumor that Feda'i Islam [the Muslim devotees, a fanatical Islamic sect] have been given the mission to kill the shah and added: However, if an Iranian kills the shah he has only carried out justice. Concerning the future of Iran, Khalkhali said that he does not think that Imam Khomeyni wants to become president but it is possible that one of the spiritual leaders may be placed at the head of the Iranian nation.

INA: KHALKHALI STATEMENT ON GULF NAME REJECTED

JN291330 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 29 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 29 May--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali's statement on the Arab Gulf name has aroused various reactions in Tehran. The newspaper (IBTADAKAN) quotes Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi as saying that the government has not introduced any changes to the gulf name, and that therefore the name will remain as it is, the Persian Gulf.

However, Daryush Foruhar, minister of labor, adopted a more acute stand when he said that he has nothing to do with what Khalkhali or others say. He added that his stand is based on the fact that no force can change the name of the gulf. Earlier Khalkhali had called for naming the Arab Gulf the Islamic Gulf.

SUPPORT FOR TALEQANI AS PROSPECTIVE PRESIDENT REPORTED

LD301330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1610 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] In the column of announcements and viewpoints of the ETTELA'AT newspaper we read: Support for the proposal of the Mujahidin Khalq of Iran concerning the candidature of Ayatollah Taleqani for president of the Islamic Republic of Iran is continuing. The groups and organizations which have supported this proposal have all emphasized the qualities of Ayatollah Taleqani, including that of being a devout Muslim, a spiritual leader, enjoying the complete trust of Imam Khomeyni and nationwide popularity which are sufficient for attaining the position of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In ETTELA'AT the names of the organizations which have supported this proposal are given, as follows: The cultural committee of the Muslim students of the University of Technology and Science; the Council of the Muslim Students of the University of Technology of Shahid; the Society of the Muslim Students of the Polytechnic and the 13th Aban Group.

TELEGRAM FROM AFGHAN ISLAMIC MOVEMENT LEADER REPORTED

LD271148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Telegram has been sent by the leader of the Afghanistan Islamic movement to Tehran. The telegram says in part:

Your Eminence Hashemi Rafsanjani:

The attempted assassination on your life did not only grieve the Muslim people of Iran, but caused sadness among all faithful Muslims. While condemning this plot, we wish health and a long life for you. We thank you for the expression of sympathy for the oppressed Muslim people of Afghanistan.

AYATOLLAH ON IMAM AS-SADR, RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

JN252113 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 May 79 JN

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah (Sadiqi), one of Iran's religious leaders in Yazd, has appealed to the provision Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to exert efforts to uncover the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of struggler Imam Musa as-Sadr, the Lebanese Shi'ite leader.

Ayatollah (Sadiqi) said in a statement that available evidence indicates that Imam as-Sadr was possibly the victim of an incident [ta'arrada li hawaditha] in Libya. Therefore, the provisional government must ask the Libyan Government to reveal as soon as possible the secrets of this mysterious plot.

The statement adds that only the Libyan Government should answer the questions, and that it is responsible for all incidents in this matter. The statement adds: Therefore, we have asked the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Foreign Ministry to refrain from establishing diplomatic relations with the Libyan Government until the situation of Imam Musa as-Sadr becomes clear.

INA: MILITARY POLICE BEGIN GUARDING KHOMEYNI, OTHERS

JN281504 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 28 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 28 May--The forces of the military police today began guarding Ayatollah Khomeyni and other religious leaders in the city of Qom, according to orders issued by Khomeyni himself in the aftermath of the assassination of a third leader of the Iranian revolution.

The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT reports today that the forces of the military police will undertake as of tomorrow the task of protecting the clergymen in Tehran.

Brig Gen 'Amir Rahimi, commander of the military police forces, said yesterday that the police forces are not yet ready to assume this task. He proposed to Khomeyni that the military police assume this task in addition to protecting government officials and keeping law and order in Tehran. He explained that the last two topics are still under study, and agreement on them will be announced later.

It will be recalled that the Revolutionary Guard is now protecting the clergymen and government officials in Tehran in addition to keeping law and order.

INA: ARMED MEN FIRE UPON EAZARGAN'S OFFICE GUARDS

JN291713 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1708 GMT 29 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 29 May--The special guard forces of the Iranian prime minister's office exchanged fire today with unknown armed men for 3 hours.

It was reported here that the special guard forces arrested two armed men at the end of the exchange of fire.

The unknown armed men had opened fire from inside a car. The special guard forces returned the fire. Neither side suffered any casualties.

TEHRAN: BRUSSELS AIRPORT ATTACKERS' PASSPORTS FORGED

LD301926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued the following announcement concerning the passports of two people who attacked the Brussels airport and who are reported to have had Iranian passports:

Following the attack on Brussels airport on 16 April 1979 by some extremist and irresponsible groups calling themselves Palestinians, a news item was issued by REUTER and the French news agency saying that in this attack two of the attackers had Iranian passports. And so, following contacts between the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Brussels and officials of that country and careful study and investigation of their passports, it became clear that their passports were complete forgeries.

The Foreign Ministry of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to enlighten the public, while condemning such terrorist and antihuman activities, finds it necessary to announce to the public that the so-called Iranian passports which were used by two of the attackers are forgeries and illegal. It is necessary to add that the PLO also previously denied the affiliation of these people with that organization and has condemned their activities.

APPROPRIATIONS TO BE PUT ON LEGAL BASIS

LD301816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Here is an announcement of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran: Following the announcements of Imam Khomeyni and his orders concerning the preservation of the beautiful and desirable feature of the Islamic Republic, the Islamic revolution prosecutor in Tehran announced the following points to his fellow citizens in Tehran:

1. None of the guards, committee members or the members of the guards corps have the right, without the written permission of the prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of Tehran or his representative, to enter people's homes, to arrest them, to confiscate their property or to confiscate the property of companies. People have the right to ask for the warrant of arrest or confiscation of property from the person or persons, and to write down the name and the number of the officials. In case of refusal, the owner of the house or the company can report the matter to the office of the prosecutor of the Islamic revolution in Tehran and ask for an investigation. If the offense is proved, the guilty official will be subject to legal and religious punishment.
2. In the case where permission for arrest has been granted, officials can only make a list of the property, sign the minutes made and return it as a deposit either to the accused or one of his relatives and return empty handed. They should insure that the person who has been given the list of the belongings will be punished and fined if he interferes with the items. In case of refusal to comply with this instruction, the official will be subject to punishment.
3. In cases when the warrant for the confiscation of property, including cash, of the accused, has been issued, the guards or the officials of the Foundation of the Poor have no right to expel the wife, children or relatives of the accused from his house; or to take away the furniture or the utensils of the occupants, or the property of others than the accused, unless their confiscation has been stated in the warrant or the court. The government of the Islamic Republic or the Foundation of the Poor should deal with justice, equity and kindness with the family of the accused and regard the relatives separate from the accused. In cases of the confiscation of all the property and the house in which they reside, they are dutybound that if the family is not able to buy or find another house, they should be allowed to stay in that house until another suitable dwelling has been provided for them.

The eighth imam of the Shi'ites said: Show the true Islam and its beautiful face to the people and they shall come to Islam of their own accord. The important matter is that the enemies of the revolution make many wrong allegations against the guerrillas and the guards and the prisoners, which after investigation are proved to be wrong and the enemies of the revolution are shown to be lying.

[Signed] The prosecutor of the Islamic revolution in Tehran.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC PARTY ORGAN PUBLISHES FIRST ISSUE

LD301932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1610 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] Eventually after a long time of waiting, the JOMHURI ESLAMI newspaper, organ of the Islamic Republic Party, published its first issue today. We expect that this newspaper with its rich contents will be successful in portraying the true face of Islam and will fulfill its mission by properly presenting our Islamic revolution.

INA: JURISTS THREATEN SIT-IN OVER CONSTITUTION

JN291733 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 29 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 29 May--A number of lawyers, judges and jurists intend to stage a sit-in at the Iranian Bar Association building here next Monday unless the Iranian Bar Association is entrusted with the task of preparing and drafting the new Iranian constitution.

The group sent a letter to the government today expressing the jurists' concern over the possibility that they might be faced with a fait accompli regarding the constitution. The group said in its letter that it will ask other groups to participate in the sit-in.

It will be recalled that the Iranian Bar Association is now holding its first general conference. During the sessions, several opinions were voiced on the current situation in Iran.

INA: TEHRAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY PROTESTS CONDITIONS

JN271823 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1652 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 27 May--One hundred eighty members of the faculty of the Iranian National University have submitted a protest to Arts and Science Minister 'Ali Shari'at-Madari against conditions in the university.

Iranian newspapers say today that the faculty members have submitted a demand to the minister to elect a new president of the university and purge it of "undesirable elements."

The members of the faculty also called for resolving problems existing in the university's school of dentistry where the professors of the said school have been staging a sit-in in the school for 10 days now.

The faculty members accused the president of the university of working in another university. They said that he had come to Tehran on leave to assume his post as president of the university. He then left Tehran and has not come back yet.

GAS COMPANY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON GAS EXPORTS TO USSR

LD280900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Dr Morshed, managing director of the National Gas Company, together with a delegation, has been to Aghajari to investigate the needs and problems of the Bid Boland area. At a meeting with employees responsible for the collection and refining processes of gas in the Aghajari area, they discussed the problems facing the employees of this company, and the situation concerning the flow of gas for international and domestic consumption was also considered. He said: We intend to consider the conditions of all the areas situated on the route of the nationwide gas pipes from Langan to the Astara border and from Sarakhs to Qeshm, so that residents on this route can take advantage of this gas. He added: At the present moment we export 20 million cubic meters of gas to the USSR every day. We will try to use this gas for domestic purposes when the gas agreement with the USSR expires.

TEHRAN REPORTS FURTHER ON KHORRAMSHAHR 'CLASHES'

30 May Casualty Figures

LD301952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Following the sad disturbances of Khorramshahr which started yesterday, the situation in this city has become calmer since this afternoon, but the situation is still not normal. According to reports which our colleagues in Abadan have collected from the hospitals in Khorramshahr, the violent clashes in Khorramshahr have so far resulted in 21 killed and more than 76 injured.

Governor: City Under Control

LD302154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] According to the report of our colleagues in the radio and television center in Abadan who went to Khorramshahr today, the school, the bazaar and various departments in the city were closed and the telephone service and the electrical power of the city were disrupted from early morning and the roads linking Khorramshahr with Abadan and Ahvaz, which had been closed since this morning, were reopened at 1300 and traffic resumed.

The attack on the police station in Khorramshahr was repulsed by the security forces and the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution of the city. Also during the disturbances in Khorramshahr today some shops, government departments and private institutions, stores and houses of the inhabitants of the city were damaged and many places were set on fire. The governor of Abadan, who is in Khorramshahr, this afternoon said in an interview that the situation in Khorramshahr is quiet at the moment and the security and army forces and the guardians have the city under control. He added that supporting forces from Tehran, Ahvaz and other cities in Khuzestan have arrived in Khorramshahr. The governor of Abadan added: This morning the attackers attacked houses, shops, large stores and the streets of Khorramshahr, and after killing and plundering they set some of these places on fire.

He added that at the moment all the places which were under the control of organizations, societies, committees and groups have been purged of the armed and irresponsible elements and are being guarded by the revolutionary guardians and security and army forces.

According to the latest reports, the Revolutionary Guardians and the security forces have complete control of the city, but from time to time some elements shoot at the people and the Revolutionary Guardians and the sound of sporadic shooting can be heard in some parts of the city.

Shooting Resumes

LD310836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Continual shooting which was heard throughout the night from various parts of Khorramshahr city broke the relative calm of yesterday afternoon. The citizens of Khorramshahr stayed awake all night, but their morale was excellent. According to a number of Guardians of the Revolution, the chief of police, the deputy chief of the Khorramshahr naval base and local hospitals, the exchange of fire between the Guardians of the Revolution and security and armed forces last night and the party to the conflict resulted in no casualties. Captain Khoshnam, deputy commander of the Khorramshahr naval base, said the clashes between the Guardians of the Revolution and the attacking forces were a hit-and-run affair, and the attackers are trying to avoid direct confrontation with the forces of the Guardians of the Revolution. The same official, who is also the Khuzestan governor general's special inspector, said so far about 60 of the seditionist elements have been arrested. He also added that the people's cooperation and their revolutionary morale are commendable and that they have always helped the Guardians of the Revolution in arresting the attacking forces. The deputy commander of the Khorramshahr naval base asked the faithful, Muslim and believing citizens of Khorramshahr to give greater cooperation in identifying seditionist elements and to pass on their information to operations headquarters on telephone number 4848.

According to an eyewitness' report, the city of Khorramshahr is at the moment closed down completely. Barricades have been thrown up in the city and the surrounding areas by the Guardians of the Revolution and young people of the city, and the sound of firing can still be heard from various parts of the city. At the moment Khorramshahr is completely controlled by the forces of the Guardians of the Revolution and by security and armed forces. It should be mentioned that the city's security council is in session in the governor's office right now and is reviewing the situation.

Meanwhile the following statement has been issued by the Ahvaz Islamic revolution judiciary:

In the name of God, this is to warn the seditionists and counterrevolutionaries that should they engage in any misconduct or violation of the rights of the citizens of Ahvaz they will be arrested immediately and severely punished. It is the religious obligation of the citizens of Ahvaz to immediately inform the Guardians of the Revolution the moment they spot seditionists and counterrevolutionaries, and to give the guardians the necessary cooperation and assistance in apprehending the counterrevolutionaries. The Guardians of the Islamic Revolution are ordered to arrest counterrevolutionaries immediately and hand them over to the judiciary of the Islamic revolution in Ahvaz.

Demonstrations in Abadan

LD301730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 M y 79 LD

[Text] Following the events in Khorramshahr, Abadan also became the scene of demonstrations which in a few cases resulted in violence. According to our correspondent's report, a number of Abadan inhabitants took part in demonstrations, which included shooting, since this morning in support of the attackers in Khorramshahr near No 8 in Abadan. During these demonstrations one minibus was set on fire. After the demonstrations began, Revolutionary Guards intervened in order to disperse them and, as a result, both sides engaged in shooting. According to eyewitnesses, this resulted in three people being killed and four people injured.

Our correspondent reports that at noon today gendarmerie personnel came to the assistance of the guards and took up positions in front of the attackers. During the clashes in Abadan today great damage was inflicted on cars parked on the streets or in the parking lots in the area. Also at the railroad station of Abadan, which is about 1 km away from the scene of the clashes and next to the palm groves of the [name indistinct] river, different groups in support of the people involved in the clashes in Khorramshahr and Abadan took part in demonstrations, during which bullets fired by demonstrators caused some damage to one of the power stations of the oil company.

The last report which we received at 1900 from Abadan speaks of calm in this city and that the situation in this city has returned to normal.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR GENERAL MADANI INTERVIEWED

LD302258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Interview with Vice Admiral Madani, commander of the navy and governor general of Khuzestan--recorded: date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Today several times foreign radio stations seemed to be waiting for events such as those in Khorramshahr and we have heard certain claims characteristic of imperialism and colonialism. For example, they called our beloved Khuzestan Arabestan in reporting these events. Is not the Iranian Government determined to confront this kind of incitement to sedition from outside the borders of our country?

[Answer] We will confront them with all we have, as I have often said in the past. This is the policy of the Iranian Government, the policy of the revolutionary Government of Iran, and as a soldier of this government I am the executor of this policy. We will not allow even one centimeter of the soil of our beloved country to be taken away from us. We will allow no one to violate the sovereignty of our country. And we will not violate other people's lands. Our policy is based on humanity, brotherhood, stability and the recognition of the rights of other people, but if any one decides to violate our rights they will be smashed by our fists, as we have done in the past, as we have done in Khuzestan. This time we will hit them harder. This is why in this respect our policy is decisive and clear. We are standing firm. We have no hesitation and we will respond to every action with a very powerful fist.

Demonstrations for, Against Madani

LD311012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Last night a group of people demonstrated in Imam Khomeyni Street and Ayatollah Taleqani Street in Ahvaz to show their opposition to the governor general of Khuzestan Province.

Following these demonstrations, a larger number took part in other demonstrations to oppose the previous demonstration and show their support for the governor general of Khuzestan and defend his actions.

Our correspondent from Abadan reports that due to the turmoil in this area the demonstration which was supposed to take place by the religious leaders, the educators and other groups in Abadan in support of Vice Admiral Madani will not take place.

KHORRAMABAD PROSECUTOR BANS ARMS, DRUGS TRANSACTIONS

LD272252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic revolution prosecutor of Khorramabad in a statement has banned transactions in any type of arms or narcotics. The statement also says that with effect from 27 May all police and gendarmerie personnel and Guardians of the Revolution have been ordered to stop such dealings and to hand over offenders to the Khorramabad Islamic Revolutionary Court.

FOUR MASHHAD MILITARY MEN EXECUTED

LD301028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Mashhad, which began the trial from midday yesterday of supporters of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, last night announced its verdict in respect of the four accused as follows:

Colonel Borhan Fereyduni, commander of the 134th Mashhad regiment, for the crime of using maximum firepower and the utmost severity in confronting struggling Muslims, causing terror and panic, slaying and wounding a large number of people on bloody Sunday in Mashhad, was condemned to death.

CWO Avaz-Mobram, Sgt 1st Class Mohammad Ardali, and Sgt 3d Class Hoseyn Forqi, for the crime of causing public terror, slaying and wounding a large number of the innocent Muslim people of Mashhad on bloody Sunday, 7 January 1979, were also sentenced to death.

The death penalty in respect of the four above-mentioned criminals was carried out at 0200 this morning.

The court stipulated that the salaries of the named warrant officers should be paid to their families.

QAZVIN COURT SENTENCES THREE TO DEATH

LD302256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Qazvin has sentenced three agents of the former regime to execution and two others to prison terms. According to the verdict of the court, Maj Nosratollah Tavvafi, Kamran Mafi and conscript Seyyed Ali Rashirzadeh, accused of the killing of innocent people, have been executed.

Captain Malekshahi, the former counterintelligence officer of Qazvin was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment with hard labor and deprivation of pension and social rights; and Mohammad Moradzadeh was sentenced to 1 year imprisonment with hard labor.

According to the report of our correspondent in Qazvin, Seyyed Hoseyn Tonekaboni, solicitor and former deputy of the dissolved Majlis was given 2 years of banishment and the confiscation of his property and the property of his children. Six so-called religious leaders, due to their connections with the SAVAK and the misuse of the religious garb, were sentenced to defrocking and exile.

TEHRAN NOTES TRIAL STATUS OF FORMER SAVAK EMPLOYEES

LD310059 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran announced that the trial of six of the criminals of the dissolved SAVAK organization and the officials of Evin and Qasr prisons started from 1600 today in the first bench of this court. At 2030 the court adjourned and will resume the trial and investigation at 1500 on Saturday, 2 June. Brothers and sisters who have complaints or testimony against the accused are asked to present their complaints to the office of the court at the eastern door of Qasr Prison in Marvdasht Street. The accused are as follows:

1. Mohammad Karim Baserinia, known as Akhavan, a sensitive and active member of SAVAK who held the positions of head of SAVAK in Qom and Gorgan, director of the internal security of SAVAK in Mazandaran Province, chief investigator in charge of torture in 1971 in Evin Prison.
2. Parviz Hajifaraji, a member of the Keyhan Unit, member of the followup and arrest unit of Evin Prison.
3. Valliollah Ghiyasi, member of the Keyhan Unit, a member of the patrol and followup unit affiliated with the so-called Joint Counterintelligence Committee of SAVAK.
4. Abdollah Zolfagari, a member of the Shabdiz, Javid and Oqab units, member of the patrol and followup unit of the so-called Joint Counterintelligence Committee of SAVAK.
5. Maj Hushang Amir Afsharnia, prison officer at Ghazalqal'eh prison and governor of Mardan-e Evin Prison.
6. Police Patrol Naser Ra'ufi, who served in the Qasr Prison.

On the other hand, the first bench of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran in its meeting yesterday afternoon investigated the bill of indictment of four accused: Khalil Nasrollahzadeh, son of Mohammad, an officer in Gorgan and the engineer of the infantry division of the guard regiment; Mohammad Reza Sheshvand, son of Gholam Reza, conscript sergeant in the infantry division of the guard regiment; Reza Niltaji, son of Mohammad Hoseyn, conscript soldier in the infantry division of the guard regiment. After 7 hours of investigation and consultation, eventually the court issued its verdict concerning the accused. According to the verdict of the court, Khalil Nasrollahzadeh and Mohammad Reza Sheshvand were found not guilty due to the lack of sufficient evidence to prove their guilt, and were immediately set free. Reza Niltaji was found guilty of participation in the suppression of demonstrators and the creation of fear and terror for the innocent people of Tehran, and was given 10 months of disciplinary prison. The fourth accused, Mohammad Mahmud Ansari, was found guilty of the killing of the truth-seeking and defenseless people of Tehran, shooting one round on 28 January and 15 March, and was declared as a fighter against God and the murderer of God's people, and was sentenced to execution. The sentence of execution will be carried out in the next hour.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY ATTACKS U.S. AS 'SATANIC POWER'

LD281014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0745 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Today our chief enemy is the same eternal supporter of the shah: the United States. As pointed out by the imam, we must maintain our unity of expression in our struggle against our chief enemy: the executioner and expansionist United States. We must mobilize all our forces against this satanic power, for, God forbid, should the United States once again regain its influence in our country, there is no doubt that it would not stop from massacring millions of people. History shows that the United States has time and again resorted to such measures in order to protect its interests.

NVOI ADVOCATES ANNULING AGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

TA291157 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 28 May 79 TA

[Commentary titled: "There Is No Need To Review the Annulment of Bilateral Agreements With the U.S."]

[Text] Dear compatriots, recently every day the people of our homeland have been witnessing and observing the intrigues and conspiracies of internal and foreign enemies against the gains of the revolution and our Islamic Republic. These conspiracies are carried out according to the prescription and instructions of U.S. imperialist circles and by the hand of CIA agents and remnants of SAVAK.

The people of our homeland, who for many years have felt the evil and deadly effects of the oppressive domination of U.S. imperialism on their skin and flesh, demand that the provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic take immediate and decisive measures to eliminate all these evil effects. There is no doubt that the provisional revolutionary government has taken effective steps in this connection. However, it could be said with justice that the government's measures still do not fulfill the demands of the Iranian nation.

The people expect, and justly expect, that following the measures being taken to weaken the positions of U.S. imperialism all independence-destroying agreements with this imperialist government be annulled unconditionally so as to attain complete liberation from conspiracies of imperialism.

As we know, more than 1,000 bilateral military agreements were concluded between the former [word indistinct] regime and the U.S. imperialist government and each one of these imposed agreements violates the independence of our homeland in one way or another. Among these evil agreements is an agreement that the government of Hasan Ali Mansur imposed on the then handpicked Majlis and with this treacherous act it invalidated our homeland's independence. According to this agreement the right of capitulation is granted to the Americans in our country.

As a result of the imposition of bilateral military agreements with the United States on our country, the Iranian Army was transformed into [words indistinct] of the U.S. and our country's foreign policy was an adherent of U.S. foreign policy.

The people expected and continue to expect from the Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic that these imposed, bondage-bringing and independence-destroying agreements be torn up as soon as possible, and the lost independence of our homeland be restored and strengthened in the true meaning of the word.

With deep regret government authorities delay fulfilling and accomplishing this urgent and just demand of the people for the so-called review and consideration of those evil agreements. This indecisiveness on the part of the authorities of Engineer Bazargan's provisional government causes the people of our homeland anxiety, at the same time it provides confidence and hope for the counterrevolution and its U.S. protectors.

The people of our homeland struggled bravely for the overthrow of the hand-picked regime of the U.S., for the expulsion of the domination of U.S. imperialism and with their admirable revolution they expelled the former shah's satanic regime and inflicted heavy blows on the dominance-seeking positions of U.S. imperialism. The victory of our nation's revolution also made the promise that finally the domination of U.S. imperialism, in all its different aspects, would be terminated forever in our country.

One of the ways for attaining this national aim is the annulment of all bilateral military agreements with the U.S. which are the documents of the captivity of Iran. These documents must be published--and the people must become aware of the details of the treacheries of the former shah's regime--and be annulled without wasting time and be thrown into the dustbin of history.

Is it not obvious that some government authorities are looking for points in these agreements which could perhaps contain the so-called interest of our nation and country. Even up to now unfortunately the government has still not annulled the 1343 [1964] agreement which granted the right of capitulation to the Americans. One of the distinct features of the Iranian nation's revolution is its anti-imperialist and especially its anti-American aspect. Procrastination in eliminating the vestiges of the (domination) or U.S. imperialism--and the bilateral agreements with the U.S. aid in the (word indistinct) of this evil domination--is contrary to the aims and viewpoints of the Iranian nation's revolution. Following a middling and unpersistent policy and wasting time in this connection is [word indistinct].

The Iranian people declare with a loud and [word indistinct] voice that the existence of military agreements with the United States violates Iran's independence and should be annulled. In our liberated homeland there can no longer be any place for the continuation of U.S. imperialist domination in any form and pretext.

U.S. imperialism which is the main factor of all our nation's tragedies and disasters now also directs all the conspiracies and intrigues of counterrevolutionary forces in our country. One must act decisively against the intrigues and conspiracies of U.S. imperialism. With the annulment of all bilateral agreements with the U.S. imperialist government, the hope and expectation of U.S. imperialist circles to revitalize their plundering interests and positions in Iran should be foiled.

Among the slogans of the people of our homeland during the revolution was the slogan "expulsion of U.S. imperialism." Today too this slogan is valid, and it is to fulfil this slogan that the people of our homeland continue their struggles against U.S. imperialism.

NVOI CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM

TA281208 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 27 May 79 TA

[Commentary entitled: "A Decisive Response to Interventions of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, the massive protest demonstrations of the Iranian nation all over the country against U.S. intervention and conspiracies, with the participation of all parties, groups and national organizations faithful to the revolution, was a decisive back-breaking blow to U.S. imperialism. The proceedings of these demonstrations, during which the people burned U.S. flags, confirm that henceforth the era of imperialist domination and intervention in our country has come to an end, and there can be no place for the rule of imperialism in revolutionary Iran.

U.S. imperialism, which for long years had practically transformed our country into its fiefdom by supporting the deposed shah's lackey regime, cannot reconcile itself to its defeat and the victory of the Iranian nation and revolution. Therefore, it continuously plots against the revolution and the Iranian Islamic Republic inside and outside our country through its agents, and embarks on futile attempts to harm Iran's international prestige and to weaken the Islamic Republic and to deprive it of international solidarity.

Another futile attempt of U.S. imperialism and its allies is to sow discord among national and patriotic forces, as well as in the international arena to create differences between Iran and the progressive countries, especially its neighbors, and to take advantage of this situation to accomplish its satanic plans. As an example, the sinister machinations of U.S. imperialism and its stooges with regard to Afghanistan could be mentioned.

Our dear compatriots are aware that in our neighboring and Islamic country, Afghanistan, as a result of the victory of the people's revolution, a national and people's regime has taken over all control and has terminated imperialist domination. As we know, during the satanic rule of the former shah, the CIA and SAVAK conspired against the young Afghan Republic, and the implementation of their plans was entrusted to the bloodthirsty Field Marshal Nassiri, then chief of SAVAK. For this purpose the deposed shah appointed him as his ambassador to Pakistan, and it was by the hand of this executioner of the Iranian nation that bases were established in Pakistan to train and instruct subversive, terrorist murder groups composed of servants and lackeys of landlords and agents of Western espionage organizations. Every day in some corner of the Afghan Republic some people are assassinated or killed by these professional criminals. They attack the people's homes and lodgings, the schools and hospitals, and in some instances kill hundreds of children and teachers in the most brutal manner.

From the first day of the victory of the revolution, the Republic of Afghanistan declared its readiness to further strengthen friendship and amity with the Iranian people and protected and supported the struggles of the Iranian revolution and nation. However, the strengthening of friendship and amity between the two countries of Iran and Afghanistan is something that U.S. imperialism and the enemies of the Iranian revolution cannot tolerate. Therefore, they use every means to add fuel to the flames of differences, and to create a confrontation between the Iranian Islamic Republic and the Republic of Afghanistan.

Just as the Americans are the enemies of the Iranian nation's revolution and our Islamic Republic, neither do they hide their hostility toward the revolution and the national Government of Afghanistan.

If they create disputes between the Shi'ites and Sunnis in Iran, in Afghanistan they use the protection of Islam as a means to interfere in the internal affairs of that country. Under the guise of Islam, the U.S. has placed under its protection the armed lackeys and stooges of the feudal landlords and individuals associated with the former Afghan royal family, and dispatches them to Afghanistan for subversion, terror and conspiracy.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan, religion and the holding of religious ceremonies are free. Crimes committed in Afghanistan by the stooges of the landlords and the former shah's gang under the pretext of defending Islam, do not have the least common aspect with Islam. Many of Afghanistan's religious leaders, whether Shi'ite or Sunni, have expressed their support for the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and condemned the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and international reaction. There is no doubt that finally the treacherous onslaught of the joint black forces and imperialism and reaction against the Afghan Republic will be defeated.

The hostile propaganda coming from the propaganda organizations of the U.S., England, Egypt and China against the Afghan revolution and its gains, similar to the hostile propaganda against Iran and the revolution of our nation, pursues only one aim, and that is the overthrow of national and people's regimes and the establishment of a regime subservient to U.S. imperialism. We should be aware of the depth of this fact and recognize truth from fiction. The presence of a free and democratic Afghanistan beside the Iranian Islamic Republic, where both countries are Islamic, free, and independent, and the unity, friendship and amity between them is to the advantage of both countries and the disadvantage of U.S. imperialism. To advance the aims of the national and Islamic revolution of Iran and to foil the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its allies, let us endeavor to establish and strengthen friendship and amity with all neighboring countries including Afghanistan. This event alone will be another back-breaking blow to U.S. imperialism.

NVOI COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESSURE ON TURKEY

TA301516 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 29 May 79 TA

[Commentary: "The Expansion of U.S. Intervention in the Middle East"]

[Excerpts] The United States is applying pressure on Turkey as a former member of the CENTO military pact which, along with Iran, played an important role in this aggressive pact under U.S. leadership. This U.S. action is aimed not only at fortifying NATO's eastern front, but at the same time at transforming this pressure into a new crisis center in the Near East; at expanding U.S. military bases in that country, and at obtaining the approval of the Turkish Government for U-2 flights over that country, which endangers the security of Turkey and Iran.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL TIMES CARRIES STATEMENT ON BREAKING TIES WITH EGYPT

BK301328 Kabul TIMES in English 14 May 79 p 1 BK

["Statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"]

[Text] In accord with the lofty aspirations of the great Sawr Revolution, the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is based on peace, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, concord with the world working class movement, all-out support to the national liberation movements, true harmony with the non-aligned movement in the world, and free and independent judgement of world issues. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, keeping in view the all-sided relations between the toiling people of Afghanistan and the toiling Arab people, strongly condemns the encroachment of the Israeli oppressors, with the backing of imperialism, on the inalienable rights of the toiling and brave people of Palestine and the separate deal contrary to the interests of the toiling people of Egypt between Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin, prime minister of Israel--with the blessing of the United States.

As this deal is profoundly in conflict with the interests of the toiling people of Egypt, and in this regard Anwar as-Sadat has not only not represented the interests of the brother Egyptian people but has stood against them in defending imperialism, therefore for supporting the rights of brother Egyptian people and for solidarity with all the toiling Arab people, specially with the revolutionary and progressive people of Palestine, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hereby declares full severing of diplomatic relations with the regime of Anwar as-Sadat. Until the leadership of the political power of the brother country of Egypt is not compatible with the inalienable rights of the toiling people of Egypt, all progressive Arab powers and valorous Palestine people, these diplomatic ties will remain frozen, while the sincere and brotherly relations with the toiling Egyptian people, which are unbreakable, will continue.

BANGLADESH

MUSLIM CONFERENCE CALLS FOR ISLAMIC SOCIAL SYSTEM

BK291556 Hong Kong AFP in English 1520 GMT 29 May 79 BK

[Text] Dacca, May 29 (AFP)--A 2-day conference of several thousand Moslem religious teachers belonging to the fanatic Madrasa Teachers Association ended today with a demand to introduce Islamic social system in Bangladesh.

President Ziaur Rahman in an unscheduled address to the conference this afternoon said that orders had already been issued to immediately stop gambling all over Bangladesh.

The association headed by a parliament member Maulana Abdul Mannan of the ruling BNP [Bangladesh Nationalist Party] demanded that there should be immediate ban on liquor in Bangladesh. The participants of the conference (?during) the last 2 days held processions carrying banners and chanting slogans against what they called enemies of Islam and asking the government to enforce Islamic laws and social order. They also organized mass prayers at Paltan Maidan for rain to avert the present drought situation in Bangladesh. The prayer this evening was also participated by President Zia.

INDIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON 'MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR EPISODE'

BK310907 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0840 GMT 31 May 79 BK

[30 May statement of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs "on the Moroccan ambassador episode"]

[Text] Arab ambassadors currently in New Delhi were called to the Ministry of External Affairs so that views could be exchanged with them regarding statements made by the Moroccan ambassador. All Arab ambassadors explained their positions and said that they had not authorised the Moroccan ambassador to make any public statement on their behalf. They appreciated that it was not for any ambassador to make public statements regarding any internal matter of India. It has been the desire of the ministry to defuse an unnecessary issue which had been raised without apparent provocation. India has excellent relations with the Arab world, including Morocco. It was in this context that the Moroccan ambassador was summoned on Sunday to the ministry so that our views and unhappiness could be conveyed and clarifications sought.

The Moroccan ambassador was again summoned to the ministry last evening (29 May); this was with a view to again ascertain whether the ambassador appreciated the gravity of the controversy he had raised by his statement. It was pointed out to him that:

1. Contrary to established diplomatic practice and behaviour and the provisions of the Vienna Convention, accredited ambassadors were not expected to make press statements or otherwise act in a manner which would infer interference in India's internal affairs. His statements were being interpreted by the ministry as an interference. He had further made allegations and charges regarding the treatment of one of India's numerous communities.
2. By a denial of what had transpired when he was summoned to the ministry on Sunday and issued yet another statement had further aggravated the situation. [paragraph as received]
3. As an ambassador accredited to India it should be his effort to improve bilateral relations. What he had done had not contributed to this cause.
4. He had stated that his intentions were to improve Indo-Arab relations. In effect his statements were most inappropriate and ill-timed, particularly as they coincided with a visit to some countries in West Asia by the foreign minister which was both highly successful and important and has led to much greater understanding.
5. The ambassador has now, by his action, become the centre of an unnecessary and unwarranted controversy solely as a result of his own actions and without any instigation or provocation.

The ambassador continued to take the stand that there was nothing wrong in the statements he had issued. His denial that he had offered his regrets and apology of his statement of 25 May had been interpreted to imply interference in India's internal affairs only reveals that he does not appreciate the gravity of his allegations.

The government would wish to treat this very unfortunate episode as one involving an individual and not a country. We are not taking what the Moroccan ambassador has done as having any wider implications which would affect our existing relations with Morocco much less with the Arab world.

We have therefore directed our ambassador in Morocco to bring all details regarding this episode to the attention of the Moroccan Foreign Office and leave it to them to decide whether their ambassador could continue to be effective in India and contribute to the promotion of Indo-Moroccan relations. As far as we are concerned, we have lost all confidence in the Moroccan ambassador's desire or utility in promoting our bilateral relations.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS WITH MEHTA

BK301610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 May 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Secretary Mr Shah Nawaz and Foreign Secretary Mr Jagat Mehta had 5 hours of talks in two sessions in New Delhi today. Both agreed that their exchange of views was very useful and should be held periodically.

According to an official spokesman, they covered mainly the international developments in the morning and also the regional situation. The afternoon session was devoted to bilateral matters. The two meetings covered a large number of issues of mutual interest. They expressed their hope that the talks would broaden the understanding of the two countries of each other's point of view as well as help the process of normalization in accordance with the Simla agreement.

NEPAL

KING APPOINTS THAPA AS NEW PRIME MINISTER

BK301458 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 30 May 79 BK

[Text] His majesty the king has accepted the resignation tendered by Prime Minister Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista on 24 May and has dissolved the present council of ministers.

His majesty has appointed Mr Surya Bahadur Thapa as the prime minister in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal.

According to a communique published by the Principal Press Secretariat of his majesty the king, the name of Mr Surya Bahadur Thapa had been sent to his majesty the king as the unopposed choice of the Rashtriya Panchayat following the royal palace communication to the Rashtriya Panchayat that his majesty will appoint the prime minister at the recommendation of the Rashtriya Panchayat.

KING TO ALLOW PUBLIC DEBATE PRIOR TO REFERENDUM

BK301601 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 30 May 79 BK

[Excerpt] His majesty the king has granted the full freedom to fearlessly and freely express views--but with restraint--in favor or against the conclusion of the national referendum announced by his majesty on 24 May to insure a completely free, impartial and fair referendum.

According to a communique published today by the Principal Press Secretariat of his majesty the king, in spite of whatever has been written in the Constitution of Nepal, part 2, article 11, clause 3a and article 71, people will be free to hold mass meetings and meet, write, comment or criticize and (?express their) views fearlessly but with restraint.

The restrictions on the freedom to form unions, associations and organizations motivated by party conflict, however, will remain in force. Nobody, however, in the name of the freedom of expression of public opinion will be allowed to indulge in subversive activity, defamation, arson, looting or other illegal acts so as to hamper the country's law and order situation and which are contrary to the Constitution of Nepal and the laws of Nepal, the communique says. His majesty the king had made this arrangement following the proclamation to the nation on 24 May to hold a national referendum on the basis of universal adult franchise through secret ballot in a free, impartial and completely fair atmosphere in order to explicitly understand the kind of change the Nepalese people desire.

His majesty the king has constituted a 15-member National Election Commission under the chairmanship of Mr Bhagabati Prasad Singh, to hold the national referendum.

According to a communique published today by the Principal Press Secretariat of his majesty the king, his majesty has expressed the confidence that the commission would make all necessary arrangements to insure a completely free, impartial and fair referendum and that cooperation will be forthcoming from all quarters.

His majesty the king in his proclamation on 24 May had announced to hold the national referendum in order to explicitly understand the kind of change the countrymen desire and that a national election commission would be constituted within a week.

As to the functions of the commission, the communique says that the commission will, as required, assign its members to various areas and zones and draft the zone regulations to be submitted to his majesty.

OPPOSITION LEADER BHATTARAI WELCOMES NEW LIBERALIZATION

BK301334 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 30 May 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu, May 30 (AFP)--Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, acting president of the outlawed Nepali Congress has welcomed the lifting of the ban on public meetings and freedom of expression in Nepal.

Commenting on the constitution of the National Election Commission, Mr Bhattarai said: "Whoever are the members of the commission are not important to us, though we see the composition (?could) be made better. We have decided to participate in the referendum with full vigour." He added: "The earlier the referendum is held, the better. We are prepared for it at any moment and are sure that we will win with a large majority."

On the lifting of the ban on public meetings, publicity and demonstration, Mr Bhattarai said: "It is an advance toward creating a just congenial atmosphere for holding an impartial referendum but we regret that the radio and government media are still monopolised by the government party."

PAKISTAN

HAQ SPEAKS ON ELECTIONS, DENIES HELPING AFGHAN REBELS

BK270950 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 79 BK

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said he would meet the political leaders to know the basis of their opposition to the holding of elections for the local bodies before the general elections.

Talking to newsmen in Bahawalpur today, he said he is studying the question and making his own assessment. He said it appeared from the speeches and statements of the political leaders that they were opposed to the elections of the local bodies. He pointed out that when he and his colleagues assumed power on 5 July 1977, they had thought that it was in the interest of the country and the nation. In the case of local body elections also, he would have the same consideration. The president said in his personal opinion elections of the local bodies would be in the interest of the country, the nation, the government and the political process. He gave the assurance that they will not in any manner affect the general elections scheduled for 17 November.

Earlier, speaking at the cotton conference, the president said that the political process was essential for the solidarity and integrity of the country, that this process should start from the base and not from the top. He emphasized that only through their combined efforts and work could the people solve their own problems and meet their local requirements. It could not be done unless they elect their own representatives with adequate powers to solve their difficulties, he said. In his opinion, the district council proceedings should be held as representative bodies under the chairmanship of elected persons instead of the deputy commissioners, who should in fact work as public servants.

Talking to newsmen later, the president said that Pakistan was capable of defending its territorial integrity and is not alone and friendless. He said Pakistan's friends have assured for all help in our time of need. But, he said, we are pursuing a policy of nonalignment and depending on our own strength so that nobody could dare threaten us.

Replying to a question, the president said so far 70,000 to 75,000 Afghan refugees have crossed over to Pakistan. A UN team has already visited Pakistan to assess the magnitude of this problem. Pakistan, he said, is providing shelter to the Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds. Pakistan's repeated assertions that it is not providing any military training or any military equipment to the refugees have been fully vindicated by the UN team. The team has categorically stated that they have not found any evidence of Pakistan giving military training to the Afghan refugees nor have seen any training camps.

To a question, the president replied that Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Miss Benazir Bhutto would be released soon.

He told the members of the minority community that the minorities in Pakistan were enjoying equal rights, rather more than the Muslims.

BHUTTO'S WIFE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF PPP

BK260700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0646 GMT 26 May 79 BK

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 26 May (AFP)--Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of executed former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has been unanimously elected to succeed Mr Bhutto as president of the Pakistani People's Party (PPP) which he founded.

Begum Bhutto was elected yesterday by the party's Central Committee, which also decided that if the military authorities prevented her from fulfilling her role as party president, she would be replaced by her 26-year-old daughter Benazir Bhutto. Both mother and daughter are being held in Sihala prison camp near here.